THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 243

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Salmon Pack 'Refrozen'; Soviet Attack in Norway; Departments for Salvage

The World's Day—September 10, 1942

Washington: Salmon Pack 'Refrozen' by WPB

All salmon in the hands of canners was "refrozen" for an indefinite period by the War Production Board. Under an order May 26, canners were required to hold their entire pack of salmon, pilchard (sardines), Atlantic herring, and mackerel for Government purchase for a 60-day period following notification to the WPB that the fish had been packed. The 60-day period has expired for a small part of the salmon pack and was about to expire for the remainder of it. Pilchard, Atlantic sea herring, and mackerel may be sold.

A "mystery release" at the State Department had not appeared hours after newspapermen were called to receive it at 1 a. m. Department officials cautioned against overestimating its importance but did not explain the delay.

College students in the Army Enlisted Reserve face active duty as soon as they reach 20, Secretary of War Stimson declared, due to growing demands for manpower. Several thousand reservists formerly deferred on account of dependents will be called, now that Congress has voted allowances.

Formation of a women's unit in the Air Transport Command was also disclosed by Mr. Stimson, as well as a Northwest Service Command for service and supply activities of the Alaska highway.

Plastics widely used in war production have been controlled in manufacture and sale by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and eight of their officials, Attorney General Biddle charged in indictments of a world-wide conspiracy to suppress competition.

The Maritime Commission has named a committee headed by W. G. Esmond, of its technical staff, to seek further reduction in the use of rubber, copper, tin, and other strategic materials in the construction of merchant ships.

Double-time payments for work on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, when these fall within the regular 40-hour week, were forbidden by President Roosevelt in an order that enters the field of wage control. Double time is permitted when the work occurs on a seventh consecutive day. Regular time-and-a-half for overtime is not affected.

In Europe: Soviet Guerrillas Active in Norway

Soviet guerrillas have penetrated deep into Norway through bogs, marshes and dense forests, a Reuters dispatch from Moscow disclosed. The dispatch said three trains were blown up, a bridge destroyed, three munitions dumps exploded and 100 Germans killed—all by one detachment of the guerrillas.

German troops killed 50 persons and injured more than 200 when they fired upon pro-British demonstrators in Belgrade shortly after the Dieppe Commando raid, the Yugoslav Government-in-exile in London disclosed. Some 2,000 Belgrade residents were also reported arrested on the same day.

Eight Netherlanders accused of printing and distributing calls for sabotage of German war industry in Holland have been sentenced to capital punishment by a German High Court in Utrecht, it was reported by Aneta, Dutch News agency in London.

Clashes in Greece between police and civilians have become numerous, it was reported by the German-controlled Athens Radio, recorded by CBS in New York.

Two Norwegians were sentenced to capital punishment, it was reported by the British Radio.

Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government, is seeking to deport another 15,000 Jews from Unoccupied France to Germany, according to reports from France relayed by the British Radio.

New England: Salvage Departments Organized

Bay State industries organize salvage departments to speed scrap drive. [Page 2.]

Ballots for the September 15 primaries on their way to Massachusetts cities and towns. [Page 5.]

Wellesley College girls to aid in picking apple crop. [Page 5.]

National: Over 2,200 N. Y. Cabs to Quit Streets

A third of New York City's taxis must leave the streets by Sept. 20 under an order issued by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, to save gasoline and tires. About 2,250 cabs will hibernate.

Four more meat packing companies in Milwaukee were enjoined from violation of Federal price ceilings. They are the Plankington Packing Company, the Cudahy Brothers Packing Co., the United Dressed Beef Company, and the Donner Commission Company, bringing to 14 the number of Milwaukee packing firms against whom restraining orders have been issued.

Americas: Single Camp for Graf Spee Crewmen

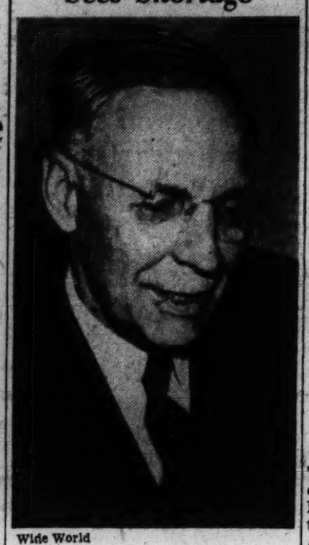
Interned crewmen of the scuttled German pocket battleship Graf Spee have been ordered by the Argentine Government to a single camp in order to prevent further escapes. Of 1,000, more than 100 have left the country, and at least six are reported fighting against the United Nations.

In Montevideo, the Ministry of Interior ordered that all members of the crew of the German Steamer Tacoma, former supply ship of the Graf Spee, be interned immediately at Sarandi del Yi under strict police surveillance. The order was issued after authorities were unable to find four sailors of a group which had been granted permission to live in Montevideo.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Sees Shortage



Wide World

Albert S. Goss
Master of the National Grange.

Grange Leader Warns Beef Is To Be Scarcer

A serious beef shortage, caused by what he termed unwise Government action, was forecast here today by Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange.

Mr. Goss, who heads the oldest and biggest farm organization in the country, said the cut in production would begin to pinch in the early winter and would show up most in the better grades of beef.

"It is a deliberately created meat shortage," he protested. "We have the animals and we have the feed."

What is bringing on the reduction of supply, the farm leader explained, is the unfortunate timing of the price ceiling applying to beef.

"Beef prices were frozen as of last March along with everything else," he said. "In March the range stock is thin. We are losing the advantage of putting on 200 or 300 pounds of meat per head. They are selling the cattle because they can't pay the cost of feeding them.

Animals Too Light

"The result is that hundreds of thousands of head of cattle are going to market shortweight by 200 to 300 pounds per head, and we are running short in beef at the very time when we need it most.

"The farmers have raised the largest number of livestock in history, but the price ceilings will not permit them to fatten them and get the poundage available, and so obtain the benefit. This is not the farmers' fault."

Price ceilings that have been placed without regard to rising costs are rapidly curtailing supply in a number of lines of farm production, added the National Master of the Grange.

"Yesterday in Richmond, Va. just as an example, a member of the Milk Commission told us that dairymen were going out of business right and left," he noted.

"Here in New England and the North Atlantic States a great many dairy cows are going to the butcher's block, indicating that we are driving directly to a shortage of dairy products.

Strangling at Sources

"I think America's greatest domestic problem today is the very direct trend toward strangling the production of farm commodities.

"This will create serious shortages. The main causes of these shortages are price ceilings which will not permit the producer to meet his production costs. The

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

President to Tighten Rationing Of Rubber and Gas for Whole Nation

British Open Attack on Madagascar

West coast of island in Indian Ocean blasted by planes and ships; U. S. approves.

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Sept. 10

VICHY, France, Sept. 10 (AP)—The British have opened a general offensive against the west coast of Madagascar at dawn today, attacking the ports of Majunga, Ambanja, and Morondava with planes and 18 naval craft, it was announced tonight.

[An official statement by the State Department in Washington said that the offensive by British forces against Madagascar was undertaken with the full approval of the United States.]

Concentrated shelling ushered in the offensive, a renewal of hostilities on the big French island in the Western Indian Ocean which lightened after the British captured the big naval base of Diego Suarez at the nothern tip of the island May 8, the Vichy statement declared.

The 18 warships poured salvo after salvo of shells into Majunga harbor, 320 miles southwest of Diego Suarez, while planes bombed and strafed French troop concentrations as far inland as 100 miles.

The shelling continued tonight, apparently preparing for a general troop landing.

The attack came two days after an unsuccessful attempted landing by Fighting French forces, the Vichy Government said .

The French said the British at Majunga "had means at their disposal at least as powerful as those used at Diego Suarez."

The size of the fleets off Morondava, 690 miles southwest of Diego Suarez, and off Ambanja, about 120 miles below the naval base was not estimated.

Majunga is the gateway to Tananarive, Capital of the island. The French said the de Gaullists attempted to land about 10 miles ndorth of there.

The Vichy communiqué said: "All the French flay this unqualifiable aggression."

The communiqué added that the defenders were fighting "in unequal conditions for the interest and honor of France."

The conquest of Majunga would give the British and Fighting French a key port, the largest in the island, and a main railhead to the interior. The United Nations have been cut off from the interior, even with their possession of Diego Suarez, because that northern base is isolated from the Malgasy highway and the existing railways.

By a Staff Artist

Steps Taken to Occupy All of Madagascar

Black arrows show where about 18 British naval craft and warplanes have launched a new general offensive against Vichy French Madagascar, following up their capture of the Port of Diego Suarez a few weeks ago.

President's committee demands total change in handling of rubber program by federal agencies — Bright spot is possibility of 'synthetic' easing driving curb.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—The Government's special Rubber Investigating Committee, headed by Bernard M. Baruch, today recommended nation-wide gasoline rationing on the basis of a 25 per cent reduction in mileage allowance and declared that, if this measure is taken, more rubber can and should be provided for necessary civilian driving.

The report, submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt this noon, was bluntly critical of the Government for its handling of the nation's rubber supply and demanded an immediate and complete overhauling of all federal agencies concerned with the rubber program.

This note of optimism, it declared, was permissible: "If the synthetic program herein outlined will fulfill reasonable expectancy, it may be possible to lessen 'driving curtailment' before the end of 1943. But until then, any relaxation is a service to the enemy."

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, joined with Mr. Baruch in these urgent and unanimous recommendations:

That no speed above 35 miles an hour be permitted for passenger cars and trucks. (In this way the life of tires will be prolonged by nearly 40 per cent.)

That the annual average mileage per car now estimated as 6,700 be held down to 5,000, a reduction of 25 per cent. (This does not mean that each has a right to 5,000 miles; it applies to necessary driving.)

That a new rationing system of gasoline be devised, based on this 5,000 miles a year to save tires.

That the restrictions as to gasoline and mileage be national in their application.

That compulsory periodic tire inspection be instituted.

That a voluntary tire conservation program be put into effect until gasoline rationing can be established.

More Synthetic Rubber

To make possible fuller guarantees that all military rubber needs can be met and that more civilian needs can also be met, the Committee recommended a substantial increase in the annual synthetic rubber production capacity, but said that there should be "no further substitutions" in the plans for synthetic processes already laid down.

In a brief covering message to Congress, the President promised that the "recommendations made by the special committee will be put into effect as rapidly as arrangements can be made."

"It is an excellent report," the President said. "The government owes a debt of gratitude to the committee members for the time, labor and efficient handling of this most important work."

The report also recommended that WPB Chairman Donald Nelson appoint a national rubber administrator who would have "full responsibility and authority for all aspects of the rubber program."

The report which Mr. Rooseveit said was excellent curtly declared that with respect to both foresight and direction of the rubber requirements, "consistency, co-operation between the Governmental agencies and adequate mannagement have been lacking."

It expressed amazement at the failure of responsible officials to request the aid of Russia in setting up the synthetic program. It confessed that it was able to discover no satisfactory explanation for this neglect.

Seeks Soviet 'Know How'

"The Soviet Republics," it stated, "have been first or second in the production of this commodity, and we are asking that their 'know how' be obtained. The Soviet has expressed a willingness always to be co-operative."

The Committee repeatedly emphasized that its purpose was not to restrict the use of gasoline as such, that it urged the rationing of gasoline as the only effective measure to hold down tire use. To make the restriction other than nation-wide would be unfair and futile, it said.

As part of this program, the Committee asked that sufficient reclaimed rubber, a small amount of crude and an increased supply of thiokol or other substitutes be made available immediately for making new tires and retreads for civilian use. Thiokol is a rubber-like material which can be used to make retreads with an average life of about 5,000 miles.

At present the production of 24,000 tons a year is planned. The Committee recommends the expansion to 60,000 tons a year. With prompt action, this capacity can be provided by early 1943, and more than 56,000 tons produced next year. Thiokol retreads are serviceable only when driven at speeds under 40 miles an hour,

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Nazi Forces Inch Closer To Stalingrad

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Germans have apparently edged still closer to Stalingrad, one unverified Axis report putting advance units inside the outer reaches of the city. But the Volga industrial center still stands. And from now on, each day it remains in Russian hands will mark a defeat for the Axis.

For the Germans are fighting two enemies outside Stalingrad—the Russians and time. The longer they take to capture

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Herriot Protest to Pétain Completes Legal Break

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The dignified letter of protestation which Jules Jeanneney, President of the French Senate, and Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, addressed to Marshal Philippe Pétain will probably not influence the immediate trend of developments in France.

Since, under German pressure, Marshal Pétain accepted Pierre Laval as Chief of Government and actual ruler of France, the country has increasingly drifted toward Fascism in its internal policy and toward all-out collaboration with the Axis in its external policy.

M. Laval's internal policy has already reached its logical end in the final dissolution of France's representative assemblies and in the establishing of numerous Fascist shock-troops. Yet, the elected Presidents of the two houses, while protesting against Marshal Pétain's breach of all promises, are still more afraid that the unscrupulous French Premier will soon take the final step in his external policy, pushing the unhappy country into a war against its former allies.

The rupture between Marshal Pétain and the former Parliament is now complete and the letter of the two Presidents makes it quite clear that if Marshal Pétain intends to launch France into new dangerous ventures he will be unable to cover his acts with the veil of legality.

Act of Much Courage

M. Herriot's and M. Jeanneney's protest is, at the same time, an act of high personal courage. Latest dispatches from Vichy indicate that the Presidents have left Châtelguyon, last seat of the exiled, and now non-existent, French Parliament and have returned to their homes.

It is possible that M. Laval will accomplish his revenge against his Parliamentary enemies, sending both men to internment camps.

The same information pointed out that two former left-wing leaders and Deputies Pierre Vienot, former Undersecretary of State, and André Blumel, Léon Blum's

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Kaiser Back With Plans of Cargo Planes

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Henry J. Kaiser, the California ship builder who wants to build colossal cargo planes to carry war supplies to the far corners of the earth, is back in Washington with blueprints and specifications, but somewhere along the line he has lost much of the fire that characterized his first visit here.

The military services are rather well agreed the cargo planes already being built will do the freight-carrying job more practically than Mr. Kaiser's mammoth plane. Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, is listening to everything Mr. Kaiser has to say, and has promised to follow his proposals to "a logical conclusion."

At least four models of cargo planes are already being turned out at airplane factories in various parts of the country. Whether it is because of the advertising Mr. Kaiser has given the cargo plane or not, it is a fact that much more emphasis is being given this type of plane by the armed services since the Nazi submarine campaign has made transportation of supplies by surface ships difficult.

No one in Washington doubts Mr. Kaiser's sincerity and ability. The stumbling blocks officials believe he will run into concern chiefly materials, engineering "know-how" and labor. Mr. Kaiser still insists he can be turning out 200-ton cargo planes, bigger than any flying thing the world has ever seen, within 18 months.

The aviation industry which has performed some "miracles" itself in the past sticks to the belief that it takes three and one-half to four years to turn out a new model big airplane.

Aviation company officials argue that it is more sensible to build ships about one-fourth the size of Mr. Kaiser's proposed plane because then if one is shot down the loss would not be so great.

Mr. Kaiser explained here yesterday that a big ship is required to carry the gasoline load necessary for a round trip to the far outposts to which the planes would travel.

While refusing to describe details of his plane as they will be presented to Mr. Nelson, Mr. Kaiser revealed that the fuselage would probably be made mostly of plywood-plastic. Subcontracting, he said, will play a much larger part in the production than his original plans contemplated.

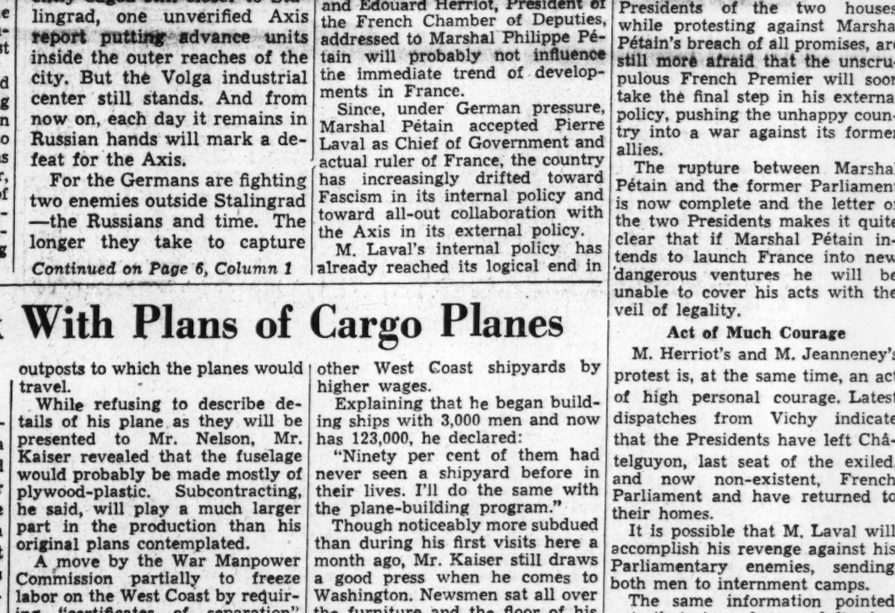
A move by the War Manpower Commission partially to freeze labor on the West Coast by requiring "certificates of separation" from workers leaving lumber and metals industries did not bother Mr. Kaiser, he said. Many of the "quits" in these industries heretofore have been lured to his and other West Coast shipyards by higher wages.

Explaining that he began building ships with 3,000 men and now has 123,000, he declared:

"Ninety per cent of them had never seen a shipyard before in their lives. I'll do the same with the plane-building program."

Though noticeably more subdued than during his first visits here a month ago, Mr. Kaiser still draws a good press when he comes to Washington. Newsmen sat all over the furniture and the floor of his Shoreham Hotel suite yesterday to hear him say that he would "remain here until a decision is reached one way or the other" on his planes.

New Note on Rubber



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Members of Committee Investigating Rubber Situation

Left to right: Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, and Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board of World War I. This Committee has submitted a report calling for nationwide rationing of gasoline.

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Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Boston's School Democracy Off to New Start for 108,500

By Pearl P. Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Old-timers" in the second grade had no trouble at all. School fitted like an old shoe. By half past nine this morning all except the first grade in the Boston public schools had settled down to classroom work. Were they glad to be back? Most of them were. School was really more fun than some of the games they thought up for themselves. It was raining a little, too.

Well scrubbed and well fed for the most part were the 108,500 who filed through the assembly halls to their desks and inkpots, in the 265 buildings where, up to the present, the democratic system of education has operated without interruption by air or land or sea. The very first day at school, with strange faces all round you, can be extremely disconcerting, as Rosie found, despite her new red sweater and butterfly bow. Her howls, however, did nothing to damp the enthusiasm of Marie, also six, who brought Isabel to the reporter with a polite, "Could I play with her after school?" adding, "When she gets tired I'll send her home. You can come and get her."

A second-grade Chinese boy's thoughts were also busy with time after school, when he could run along to Oxford Street and study once again the slow and graceful calligraphy of his forefathers. Charles, whose father came from Italy, hoped there'd be a spelling class this afternoon. Spelling is his favorite subject. Washington's first day at school was solemnized by a large watch, a ponderous responsibility for his tiny black wrist. The demure Isabel, whose charms had made such an impression on Marie, was born in Greece, of missionary parents, and came to the United States about four months ago.

Thus throughout the City children from many lands and children whose parents came from many lands thronged into the classrooms along with those whose families for generations had occupied American soil. And that great engine of democracy, the free public school, swung into motion once again.

Picture: Page 3.

Ickes' Office Not Yet Prepared to Go on Record for Fuel Oil Rationing

17 Ancient Cannon, 48 Tons, Prepare to Go to War Again

Stubby 32-pound ancient cannons that may have boomed at one time from the deck of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, most famous ship of the Navy, are preparing to go to war again today.

This time as 46 solid tons of scrap, salvaged from the lawn of Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, where 17 of these famous guns have been imbedded in the ground forming a fence.

While there is nothing to definitely identify them as having belonged to the historic ship, it seems certain that they are from a vessel of the same period, which would mean service in the war of 1812 or earlier.

They were taken from the gun pile at the Yard during World War I and implanted to form a boundary of the Commandant's lawn, some of them at the entrance to the driveway even having been wired for electric lights.

Plants Organize

Awake to the nation's desperate need of scrap metal, 3,790 large industrial plants in Massachusetts alone have organized salvage departments and appointed salvage managers. The Conservation Department of the War Production Board is helping organize others, and they predict that before 1943 there will not be a manufacturing concern in the entire State that does not have an organized salvage department.

The General Electric Company, with plants throughout the country, has been conducting a salvage campaign since February, with the result that its percentage of waste and spoilage has fallen 13 per cent below the level of five years ago.

Through posters, buttons, and special issues of plant newspapers, they educated every worker to make the most of the millions of tons of defense materials which they handle daily. Look underneath your bench, they said, and on the floor and see if there is any waste material of any kind. Sometimes they found good burlap, for instance, in a pile of oily papers and boxes. Sometimes they found obsolete equipment and dies that could be added to the scrap pile.

When any waste material is found, the worker reports it to his foreman or supervisor, who in turn reports to the member of the salvage committee on duty in his particular building or yard. The system works without a hitch, they say, and is resulting in the reclamation of every possible bit of waste.

Say the officials of G. E., we have always been careful of waste material; that is how we have attained our high rate of efficient production. But now we are more careful than ever before.

"What is true of the General Electric Company," says Gurth F. Chambers, Regional Salvage Director, WPB, "applies to most of the State and nation's large industrial plants. Moreover, it is applicable to the average American home."

Mr. Chambers believes that, although salvage started as a war measure, it will not end with the war but its methods will continue as long as the nation lasts.

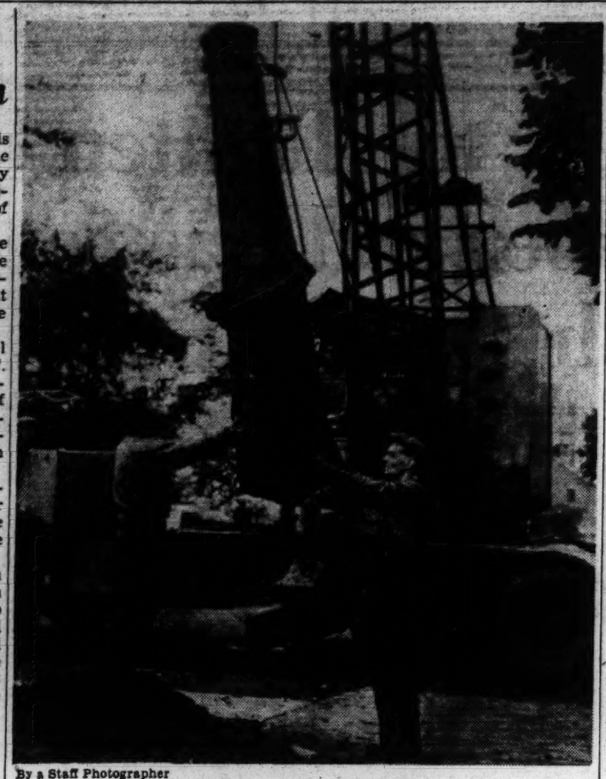
"No longer will valuable kitchen fats escape down the kitchen drain," he says, "or be thrown into the garbage pail. No longer will tin cans with their valuable steel and tin content be tossed on the rubbish pile. America too long has been a nation of wasters. Salvage is curing us of it."

An Example

But to get back to General Electric and the example they are setting for industrial plants everywhere—they have invested $325,000 in buildings equipped for housing and preparing scrap materials, and they maintain a salaried personnel for this purpose now numbering more than 250. Annual labor costs and operating expenses, they say, amount to half a million dollars annually, but even at that it is worth it.

The scrap is disposed of in three ways. As much as possible,—about 20 per cent—is used within the company. Other scrap is shipped to smelters and vendors for conversion into raw material. The scrap is divided into about 125 classes. It includes steel, iron, copper, brass, compositions, lead, babbitt, solder, tin, paper, insulation, aluminum, and of course rubber. Steel comprises about 75 per cent by weight and iron 10 per cent.

G. E.'s marketable waste products in 1942 are expected to exceed 350,000,000 pounds, or approximately 5,000 carloads. And remember, this is only one concern.



By a Staff Photographer

Going Into Service Again

Cannon that may have hurled their cannon balls from the deck of the United States Frigate Constitution during the war of 1812 are going into service again—this time as scrap. This is one of 17 cannon contributed as scrap from the yard of the Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, where they have been implanted to form a fence around the boundary of the lawn.

Vital N. E. War Zones Closed To Civilians

With 49 vital war zones designated by the Army as prohibited areas and long stretches of the coastline declared restricted, New Englanders today were made sternly aware of the military importance of the area in which they live.

In a public proclamation—the second issued since the war began—Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the Eastern Defense Command and the First Army, yesterday took drastic steps to insure the protection of the vital Atlantic coastline from Maine to Florida.

Prohibited areas in New England, from which all persons are excluded except by special individual permit issued in accordance with instructions of the commanding General of the First Service Command, include forts, arsenals, war industry plants and other war installations and were listed as follows:

Maine

Presque Isle Air Base of the Air Corps Ferry Command; Dow Field Air Base, Bangor; Houlton Air Base; Forts Williams, Preble, Baldwin, Lyon, McKinley, Levett, and Foster.

Massachusetts

Springfield Armory Reservation; American Bosch Corp.; Westover Field Air Base; Watertown Arsenal; Boston Quartermaster Depot; General Electric Company (River Works); Forts Heath, Ruckman, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Devens, Dawes, Strong, Standish, Warren, Andrews, and Duvall and Camp Edwards; U. S. Naval Air Station Squantum; U. S. Navy Yard, Boston; U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham.

New Hampshire

Grenier Field, Army Air Base; Forts Constitution and Stark; Camp Langdon.

Vermont

Fort Ethan Allen and the Artillery Range.

Rhode Island

Forts Church, Phillip Kearney, Nathaniel Greene, Adams, Getty, Wetherill, and Greble; Hillsgrove Air Base; U. S. Naval Air Station, Quonset Point.

Connecticut

Western Cartridge Co., Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division; Fafnir Bearing Company; Bradley Field Air Base; Bridgeport Municipal Airport; Trumbull Airport.

Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

International Tinge to Boston Schools

First and second grade children at the Charles C. Perkins School, Cumberland Street, Boston. Seated: Left, Isabel Yphantis; right, Paula Melnick. Standing: Left to right, Richard Wong, Warren Williams, Albert Bond, Leon Barchasch, Charles Bellafatto.

Co-ordinator Foresees a Cut Of 25 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes told a special House Committee today his office was not "prepared to go on record yet for fuel oil rationing" in the East, and possibly in several Midwestern States, although the Office of Price Administration was understood to be considering such a plan.

He voiced vigorous opposition to any extension of gasoline rationing areas merely on a "share the misery theory."

There might be a deficiency of home heating oil in the Eastern States this winter of possibly 25 per cent, Mr. Ickes said, but he expressed hope the situation might be better, "though we can't guarantee it."

He gave an opinion that the tight Eastern fuel oil situation might possibly be handled through an order limiting supplies for delivery to consumer, such as was used to curtail gasoline use before coupon rationing was instituted.

Mr. Ickes explained to the committee, inquiring into the Eastern oil situation, that he merely had authority as co-ordinator to recommend action, and that orders were issued by the War Production Board or the Office of Price Administration.

Declaring fuel oil shipments were being given the right-of-way over gasoline movements to the 17 gasoline rationed Atlantic Seaboard States, Mr. Ickes said: "It taking tank cars for the East means a scarcity any place else we will take them."

"It may mean rationing or a reduction in deliveries" in other areas, he said.

The Eastern fuel oil deficiency, he said, would depend a lot on how well homeowners converted heating equipment.

Mr. Ickes testified he had never seen "any industry respond as cheerfully as the oil industry" did to petroleum regulations.

Speaking of his own petroleum co-ordination office, Mr. Ickes said, "we have as capable a group of experts as any oil company."

Forty Plus of N. E. Does Bit In the Salvage of Manpower

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"My dear mac:

"Many thanks for your very kind and thoughtful letter. . . .

"My one regret is that 40-Plus has made it impossible for me to be with you from day to day, especially on Fridays, which I most enjoyed and shall miss so much.

"I am just starting again, or rather continuing where I left off, with real help from 40-Plus. The only difference seems to have been that 40-Plus knows how to start a faltering step on the right road to new footsteps in well-trodden ways.

"Kindest regards to all the boys; and much good luck will come to them as it has to me if they will appreciate the honor of being a member of 40-Plus."

* * *

That is a letter received last week by the President of Forty Plus of New England from one of its members newly established in an executive job in a large and important industry. Forty Plus had again returned to a high-caliber position a high-caliber executive who had been out of work for no fault of his own, and in doing so had accomplished another bit of manpower salvage such as perhaps no other organization in the country is doing.

Forty Plus is something between a men's club and a co-operative man-marketing clinic. In order to become a full-fledged member you must be a citizen of the United States, over 40 years of age, have held an executive position earning at least $4,000 per year, and be willing and able to spend a minimum of two days each week working for Forty Plus until you are again among the employed. The Forty Plus Clubs—there are now 28, spread over the country from coast to coast—originated in Boston only four years ago, and in that period the New England branch alone has been instrumental in placing 500 executives in jobs, with an ability-failure of less than 1 per cent.

They have been so successful, in fact, that they are down to a mere handful of members now, they have more jobs available than they can fill, and are looking for more former executives to swell the ranks.

And their success is not surprising when one learns the high standard, not alone of ability but of conduct, which Forty Plus demands of its own members.

Investigation Thorough

For instance, trace the progress of a man who applies for admission to Forty Plus. His application blank and his four business references are investigated thoroughly by a committee. If that is satisfactory—for example, he must not have been discharged for alcoholism or dishonesty of any sort, and his general character must be high—the membership committee interviews him in person, and if all goes well, recommends him for "probationary membership." Then ensues a three-weeks period during which he works at Forty Plus, in the office rolling up his sleeves and doing clerical work and outside interviewing business men and prospective employers of executives. The members watch him carefully to see if they feel he can measure up to the standard. They expect him to do the Club's work with the same earnestness and energy he would show if he were being paid $100 a week for doing it. According to the Handbook of the club, he is told, "You say you are capable of holding a responsible position, then don't turn in sloppy work to Forty Plus and expect to get away with it. You say you are good, but if you are good only when you are paid for it, you're no darn good at all."

The probationary period successfully weathered, the applicant is advanced to active membership and is at last eligible for placement in any suitable jobs that come in.

Faith in Forty Plus

Whether a job is suitable or not for a particular member is a matter determined by a Placement Committee, who carefully scan his past record and thus do a job of sifting for the prospective employer so that he need interview only men fully capable of filling the position. That employers everywhere have implicit faith in Forty Plus is probably due largely to this element in the process.

Only about 60% of the men who apply to Forty Plus for membership are finally accepted. Those who do make the grade, therefore, consider they have scored no small success at the outset, and the atmosphere at the Milk Street offices of Forty Plus is one of dignity and mutual respect and—one feels somehow—mutual affection. They're a great group, and their "alumni" come back as often as possible to the Friday meetings, simply because Forty Plus is as much a business men's club as it is a job-finding and morale-building agency. The alumni do a good deal too, toward supporting the work, which is entirely financed by voluntary contributions, no one gets a salary, and no one has to pay back a commission when he gets a job.

Boston El Again Wins High Award In Traffic Safety

National recognition for safe operation went today for the sixth time to the Boston Elevated Railway, when it received the American Transit Safety Award at the annual meeting of the American Transit Association, now being held in Chicago.

The Association is made up of local transit companies through the United States and Canada. The award, which is in the form of a silver medallion mounted on walnut, with a bronze plate describing the award "for high achievement in traffic and passenger safety" during the year 1941 among transit companies serving cities of 600,000 or over.

Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Elevated, accepted the plaque on behalf of the company, and the presentation was made by Matthew R. Boylan, President of the American Transit Association.

Since 1931 the Elevated has won every award for which it has been eligible to compete in the Association, and has been the outstanding railway in the number of national awards won—six in all—as compared with a maximum of two for any other street railway.

"The 'El' carried more than 306,000,000 riders in 1941 without fatal accident to any passenger," Mr. Dana stated. "The record for the first seven months of 1942, when the 'El' has been transporting an average of a million passengers per weekday, is even more remarkable," Mr. Dana told the Association. "In this period, as compared to the same period last year, the number of traffic accidents on a mileage basis has been further reduced by almost 11 per cent."

New Hartford Bridge Opening Is Easing the Traffic Problem

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10—For the first time in history, Hartford has two bridges over the Connecticut River. The $4,400,000 Charter Oak Bridge, opened this week, has solved, no doubt for many years, the worst traffic problem in the State.

Arching high above the stream, carrying four lanes of traffic, the new span is expected to take 25 per cent of the traffic from the old stone-arch Bulkeley Bridge, in spite of the 10-cent toll on the new bridge. It is open to trucks and buses as well as non-commercial vehicles, but for the duration of the war there will be no pedestrians. The sidewalks will be used only by State Police guards, on 24-hour patrol.

State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox, in his speech at the dedication, called the new bridge "merely a milestone" in a far-reaching plan to reorganize the traffic of central Connecticut. Some day, after the war, the Commissioner sees the completion of a network of "interruptionless thoroughfares which will carry traffic smoothly and with a maximum of safety and an absolute minimum of delay and confusion into the heart of Hartford, which with its 15 radiating State highways is the principal traffic hub of the State."

Parking Meters

In a different field of traffic control there was Connecticut news this week. Judge Thomas J. Wall of the Court of Common Pleas of Waterbury ruled, in a test case, that the use of parking meters in that city is illegal, issued an injunction against their continued use and awarded damages of $100 to the owner of property in downtown Waterbury who had brought the case. The operation of the injunction was held up, however, until the city can appeal to the Supreme Court of Errors.

The Waterbury case, presumably, will affect all cities and towns where meters have been installed, and if the Supreme Court agrees with the Waterbury judge, legislative action certainly will be sought. The point at issue in Judge Wall's court was whether the police commissioners had been given authority to sell parking space, or to issue licenses to park on the public highway at the rate of one cent for 15 minutes. The court found that the commissioners had the right to limit parking, but no right to charge for the privilege.

It was "well quoted," in one of the briefs, said Judge Wall, that "no one can make a stable yard of the king's highway."

Fourth District

The fight for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District, with Clare Booth Luce and Vivien Kellems as the antagonists continues to take most of the headlines in an otherwise dull political season. Mrs. Luce, wife of the Time-Life-Fortune publisher, is now an avowed candidate and with the blessing of State Republican Chairman J. Kenneth Bradley.

Miss Kellems is undismayed. In a letter to Mr. Bradley she said his statement for Mrs. Luce was no surprise, since he "had been busily engaged in trying to snaggle delegates from me all over the county for the past month." Mr. Bradley is attempting to dictate Mrs. Luce's nomination, according to Miss Kellems, so that Wendell Willkie can pay a political debt to her husband for his support and campaign contributions.

"Dear Vivien," wrote Mr. Bradley in reply, "I am surprised you have not learned that more flies are caught with sugar than with vinegar."

"Dear Ken," was the rejoinder. "You are quite right. Flies are caught with sugar, particularly heavy sugar."

U. S. Income Tax Payment Near Due

With the third installment of the 1941 Federal income tax due on Tuesday next, payments are already pouring into the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, Thomas B. Hassett, in response to 350,000 bills sent out in this district, it was announced today.

In anticipation of a large crowd at the Federal Building offices on Tuesday, extra cashiers and clerks have been engaged to handle the payments.

Mr. Hassett stressed the importance of returning the original bill with the remittance, explaining that those who fail to send the bill along with their money may find themselves billed for the same payment when the next and final installment is due in December. The slip is essential for proper identification of the payment, he said.

Gov. Hurley Urges Action on Attack Of Negro Pastor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley said today he would help any effort to bring criminal prosecution against the men who attacked a 76-year-old Negro clergyman from Hartford on a train passing through Alabama.

The Rev. Dr. John C. Jackson of the Union Baptist Church was attacked by two white men Tuesday while en route to the Negro National Baptist Convention in Memphis, Tenn. He wired his family here that he had arrived safely and was not injured.

The Governor today sent a personal contribution to a fund being raised to defray the expenses of any legal action that may be brought in Dr. Jackson's behalf, and accompanied it with a letter which said "the outrage has shocked every citizen of Connecticut."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

A lecture on the subject of tapestries by Mrs. Sayward will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Meat Dealers Are Enjoined

Seven Greater Boston dealers in beef and veal were today enjoined from violation of the ceiling prices fixed by Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, in a memorandum filed by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney with the Clerk of the United States District Court.

On the application of the OPA for a preliminary injunction, Judge Sweeney said, "I find from the affidavits submitted that each of these defendants has improperly graded his or its meat products in some instances upgrading them as much as three grades. The result of this action has been that the public has received a lower grade of meat than has paid a price for the product received that was higher than its true ceiling price. There was no evidence of direct violation of the ceiling price by any of these defendants.

Those enjoined are: the Cudahy Packing Company; S. Hurwitz & Co.; Brighton Packing Co.; A. Shapiro Beef Co.; Louis Lampert; Somerville Dressed Meat Co.; and Frank W. Trelegan.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Intermittent light rain ending tonight. Slightly warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Intermittent light rain in northern portions tonight. Slightly warmer in the south and central portions.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Slightly warmer in the interior tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed up to sundown today from Portland to Eastport.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:08 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet. Friday, 12:30 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:34 p. m.

Grange

Continued from Page 1

principal items in these costs are labor, equipment and supplies.

"A policy designed to prevent inflation is thus creating shortages which are the greatest incentive of inflation. There is nothing like short supplies to stimulate inflation.

"Conversely the best remedy for inflation is ample production. Price ceilings must be flexible enough to provide for ample production. The inflexible character of the price ceilings is now doing great harm. I have no objection to price ceilings if soundly applied for the purpose of preventing profiteering."

Commends Grange Program

Mr. Goss' analysis and forecast of a coming beef shortage, especially in choice and prime beef, was indorsed by Dr. E. W. Sheets, former Chief of Animal Husbandry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Sheets, who is now associated with the National Grange in a consulting capacity, came here with Mr. Goss from Washington.

"I concur wholeheartedly in the soundness of the Grange policies on the whole question of price control and effort to control undue inflation," Dr. Sheets said.

The former federal livestock Chief observed that the consumer should know that the farmer gets but a small amount of the price paid for meat.

Far Under World War

"In foodstuffs generally the farmer is getting less than 60 per cent on the average of the high points of what he got during the World War," commented Mr. Goss.

As to pork, the Grange leader added, "We have the biggest tonnage of pork ever coming to market. It will depend on how it is distributed and how the prices are controlled."

The pack of canned berries in some localities has already been cut down nearly 50 per cent, he said, because of price ceilings that would not permit the cost of harvesting and canning the crop.

Mr. Goss came to Boston to discuss farm problems with Masters of the State Granges of all the New England States and New York.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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General Drum Lays Stiff Rules For 905 Eastern Coast Zones

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP) — Moving to tighten military restrictions along the Atlantic Coast, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum has proclaimed exclusion from 16 seaboard States of "any person whose presence in the eastern military area, or any part or zone thereof, is deemed dangerous to the national defense."

In a proclamation issued from headquarters of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army at Governor's Island, General Drum designated 905 prohibited or restricted zones and laid down drastic regulations governing them.

They were designed to protect forts, arsenals, airports, dams, factories and vital military and defense installations from northern Maine to the Florida Keys.

Of the 905 prohibited zones, 231 were described and defined. Location of the others will be known only by signs at entrances and exits along their boundaries.

In cases where residences, hotels, piers, amusement centers, or public or private buildings lie within or project into one of the restricted areas, the buildings and means of access to them are not considered to be within the area. But egress from such buildings shall not be made during the hours of darkness as defined.

Restrictions were set up on the right of any person to enter, remain in or leave the eastern military area.

Special individual military permits, issued by order of the commanding general of the appropriate service command, services of supply, will be necessary for movement in prohibited zones.

Articles Banned

In addition, all who enter either prohibited or restricted zones, except members of the armed forces of the United States, were banned from possessing certain articles, among which were firearms, explosives, radio sending or receiving sets, signal devices, cameras and visual aids such as binoculars.

A new procedure directly affecting the public was the provision that between sunset and sunrise, no ordinary civilian may approach closer than 100 yards to the ocean front along most of the open coastline from Maine to Florida.

Persons found in prohibited or restricted zones bear the responsibility of being able at all times to identify themselves to military or civil authorities under penalty of arrest. Enemy aliens in the area violating any restrictions will be subject to immediate internment, the order declared.

Within any of 69 restricted zones along the coast, the proclamation said no person not on official duty as a member of the armed forces could enter from sunset to sunrise a space extending inland 100 yards from mean tide level, or to a boardwalk or parallel road, if the walk or road was closer to shore than 100 yards.

In the New York area, the order does not affect Coney Island, the Rockaways, Long Beach, Jones Beach, or other resort centers close to the City not yet converted to war use. Four other restricted zones near New York cover most of the open coast line of New Jersey from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

All civilian flying, the order said, "shall be in accordance with provisions of the War Department circular, March 11, 1942, entitled 'national policy of air defense, regulations and general flight rules,'" together with additional restrictions by the Civil Aeronautics Administration or the Navy Department.

Exceptions Listed

Certain exceptions were provided in order not to interfere with normal highway, railroad and waterway traffic and with certain personnel, such as law enforcement officers or employees of public utilities in performance of duty.

General Drum ordered that copies of the proclamation be displayed at every selective service local board, post office, courthouse and town hall in the eastern military area, and pointed out:

"It shall be the duty of every person found within the eastern military area to familiarize himself with the terms of every proclamation, announcement or restriction issued by this headquarters."

Persons found in prohibited or restricted zones bear the responsibility of being able, at all times, to identify themselves to military or civil authorities under penalty of arrest. Enemy aliens in the area will be subject to immediate apprehension and internment, the order declared.

Also included in prohibited zones were military camps, landing fields, power plants, naval yards and vessels, piers, docks, munitions storage yards or warehouses, canals, communication facilities, mines and other places the protection of which is deemed necessary to the national defense.

The eastern defense command covers Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and the District of Columbia.

In a supplemental statement General Drum's headquarters said the proclamation was designed to effect the removal from the Eastern military area "by selective process" of persons considered dangerous to the national defense and "to prevent the exclusion of any person without definite assurance that such action is warranted." The statement said mass evacuation of enemy aliens was not contemplated.

Habeas Corpus Right

The right of habeas corpus is not interfered with in any way, the statement said in explaining the following steps that will be taken to investigate a person regarded as dangerous:

The first check will be conducted by the various agencies at the disposal of the commanding generals of service commands. An individual not cleared by this preliminary checkup will be given a hearing before a board of experienced officers, and he and any witnesses he may have will be given an opportunity to be heard.

If, after this hearing, the commanding general of the service command considers the individual dangerous, he will submit a recommendation to that effect to General Drum. At General Drum's Headquarters, the case will be evaluated by the Intelligence Section and then reviewed by a board of officers which will submit its recommendations to General Drum.

"In all cases where exclusion is ordered," the statement said, "the War Relocation Authority is prepared, whenever considered necessary, to assist the individuals concerned in moving to places selected by the individuals and to aid in resettling them there."

The proclamation prohibits persons from having in their possession within the prohibited and restricted zones any books, magazines, documents, or papers containing invisible writing or photographs, sketches, pictures, drawings, maps, or written descriptions of military or naval installations, unless authorized by competent military authority.

The statement said the proclamation did not prohibit the purchase or library use of known textbooks or literature describing well-known points of interest such as New York Harbor and West Point.

Military Womanhood of the Allies

© Harris & Ewing

Leaders of Auxiliary Forces Meet in Washington

Officers of military womanhood in the free world were photographed at a meeting of the Women's Press Club in Washington. Left to right: First Officer Edith Biddle, head of the British Navy Wrens in the United States; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the WAAC; Miss Mildred MacAfee, head of the WAVES; Squadron Officer K. C. Hunt, leader of the Waafs in the United States, and Lieut. E. Gray Rigge, commanding officer of the ATS in the United States.

Argentina Courts Neighbors To Offset Influence of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — The high politics of oil and rubber is considered here to be at the back of the current visit of Argentina's President, Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, to President Peñaranda of the neighboring Republic of Bolivia.

Dr. Castillo crossed the northern frontier to see General Peñaranda at Yacuiba. It is expected that the Argentine Executive, stimulated by his economic and defense advisers, will make a strong bid for more and faster supplies of oil and rubber—and every other product which will help to defeat what present Argentine rulers consider a North American "blockade" of their country.

Dr. Castillo obtained congressional leave for his trip, and has temporarily delegated the Executive power. He left Buenos Aires by river boat along the Rio Paraná to Formosa, where he entrained for the Bolivian frontier. The conference with General Peñaranda is taking place in the Bolivian town of Yacuiba, where both Presidents will witness the inauguration of work on the frontier railway system linking with Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

This railway work is being financed by Argentina and is designed almost exclusively for the transport of oil to and across the Argentine frontier. Recent turns in the war situation, with sharper threats of isolation for Argentina than for any other Latin-American country, have led to requests for more Bolivian oil and speedier railway construction to insure delivery.

Rubber Mission

Oil is not the only commodity in which Argentina is interested. A rubber-buying mission was sent to Bolivia some months ago without any apparent exceptional success. The first consignment of Bolivian rubber, barely 100 tons, came down the river to Buenos Aires but a month ago. There are demands for more—and more.

In seeking rubber in this region, the Buenos Aires Government is competing with the United States, whose authorities are supplying the capital and the technicians for the development of the Bolivian hinterland.

The United States is not competing for Bolivian oil, but it is competing for rubber, and there is always the point that Washington has recently loaned money for the nationalization and development of the oil fields and may hesitate about undertaking this for the sole benefit of a country holding aloof from Pan-American solidarity in foreign policy.

It is suggested here that President Castillo's meeting with General Peñaranda is based on the feeling that his country is engaged or soon will be engaged in a diplomatic combat in La Paz with the United States to secure fulfillment of its fortuitous oil agreements with Bolivia in the past and to obtain deliveries of rubber and other vital tropical produce along the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata system.

The Argentines believe they are in a fairly strong position to negotiate with Bolivia, as, besides controlling the river approaches to the ocean which must, eventually, be the landlocked Republic's main outlet to the world's markets, it has been supplying large quantities of wheat and other food. To show its good will, early this month it pressed the state and private railways into providing more freight cars for deliveries across the frontier.

Policy Toward Paraguay

Argentine policy toward Paraguay, next door to Argentine as well as to Bolivia, is believed to be directed toward the same goal —speeding development and deliveries of any produce or raw material which may be required in the great fluvial hinterland and, particularly, to insure keeping the river passage open.

The Argentine Government lately has been making many overtures to Asunción and showing more warmth in its relationships with this country. On executive initiative Congress condoned Paraguay's old war debt dating back to the days of the triple-alliance campaign against that country. No attempt has been made to collect lately and it had practically been written off the national ledger, but, Castillo Government spokesmen openly admitted, it has not been diplomatically expedient, until now, to concede formal cancellation.

It is significant in this connection, also, to record an authoritative Argentine statement that close friendship has been built up between the two countries and especially between their armed forces.

In Buenos Aires, the Paraguayn President, Gen. Higinio Morinigo, is praised for this happy occurrence. Dr. Castillo sent his War Minister, Gen. Juan N. Tonazzi, to thank him and confer on him honorary membership of the Argentine General Staff. Accompanying the War Minister on this trip to Asunción were the Army Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Adolfo S. Espindola, and other high officers.

Russia Will Fight to the End, Harriman Assures Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Russia will carry on, "determined to fight to the death without compromise," and confident of ultimate victory over the Nazis and their satellites, according to W. Averell Harriman, American Defense Co-ordinator, in London.

"Although they feel sure we will some day open up a second front, they will fight on alone if necessary," Mr. Harriman told a group of about 1,000 prominent persons at a dinner at the Commodore Hotel here last night opening the fall campaign to round out the year's $6,000,000 quota of the Russian War Relief.

It was Mr. Harriman's first public address since his return home after attending, as President Roosevelt's personal representative, the conferences between Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and Joseph Stalin, head of the Russian Soviet, in Moscow. He characterized these conferences as having brought Britain and Soviet Russia closer together than ever before and as being marked by a "burning hatred" of Hitler and Hitlerism that "transcends all former political differences."

At Opportune Moment

Coincidentally, Mr. Harriman's address came at the moment press dispatches from Moscow told of "intensified bitterness" among Russian Soviet leaders over the American-British delay in opening a second front in Europe and adding that those Russian leaders felt the Soviet Union was not being treated as a full-fledged ally in the grand strategy of the Americans and the British.

If these press reports are correct, observers here said that Mr. Harriman's remarks should serve as oil upon the troubled waters of Anglo-American-Russian relations.

In so far as foreign aid is concerned, Russia is looking first to the United States, Mr. Harriman said.

"The Russian people look to us in their supreme moment of trial," he continued. "Our task is clear—maximum effort at all sacrifice to give them in every way quick and increasing material aid and also continued assurance that their faith in us is well founded.

"What we Americans send them not only strengthens their power to fight, but gives them visible proof that the people of the United States are with them in this war. It is a pledge that we are fighting with them to the ultimate victory —a pledge that we will redeem."

Mr. Harriman compared conditions now obtaining in Russia with those he found there a year ago.

Are Confident of Victory

"I found today everywhere evidence of the same determination among the Russian people and their leaders to fight on regardless of the loss of life, regardless of the sacrifice and suffering. In spite of the present odds against them, I found a grim confidence in the ultimate outcome—victory and the destruction of the Nazi invaders. The Russians are determined to fight to the finish. They ask and give no quarter.

"This unshakable confidence is based upon two things: confidence in themselves, confidence in their determination to fight on, in their resources of manpower to fight and to produce weapons, in the unconquerable vastness of their country, and, finally, their faith in their Allies, and particularly in the United States—in us. Their hope springs from us.

"And so, whatever the line may be as a result of their offensive actions and of their being driven back, we will find them fighting with indomitable will. They will fight on alone with their own resources if need be, but they will fight on with even more strength and courage if we give effective aid."

U. S. Army Plane Crashes In N. J., Killing Pilot

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 10 (AP)—An Army training plane, carrying four officers, crashed into a heavily wooded section of Morris township early Sept. 9, killing the pilot and seriously injuring the other three men.

State Police identified the pilot as Capt. Paul J. Gorman, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the injured as Lieut. Joseph Bernhardt, of Buffalo; Lieut. Leslie D. Myers, of Alexandria, Va., and Second Lieut. Richard E. Manchee, of Short Hills, N. J.

Army Air Force authorities said the plane was enroute from Bangor, Maine, to New York and left Hartford, Conn., early in the morning.

Particular-Day Double Pay Is Ruled Ended

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Payment of double-time rates for work on any particular day in the week such as Saturday, Sunday or holidays was discontinued today by a Presidential order.

The decree, signed by President Roosevelt yesterday, was intended, the White House said, to encourage one day of rest in seven "in the interests of efficiency."

Double-time payment for work on a seventh consecutive day still is permissible under the order but not because it happens to fall on a week end or holiday. Thus the days of the week lose their identity for wage-determining purposes.

The White House did not disclose what specific emergency powers the President employed in signing the order. It was announced however, that it was in accord with pledges given Mr. Roosevelt several months ago by William Green, American Federation of Labor President, and Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations President.

The announcement also explained that the elimination of doubletime pay for particular days makes the practice universal as "many unions already have modified their contracts to put this pledge into effect."

The decree did not affect the Wage Hour Act provision allowing payment for work over 40 hours a week at the rate of time and a half.

War-Job Prints Uncover Fugitive

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Fingerprints required of him for a war industry job caused the arrest today of Osmund Westgate, electrician, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice for an escape almost 18 years ago from the Illinois State prison at Joliet where he was serving a life sentence for robbery.

Westgate, known as a model husband and father to his friends and family, was routed from his home at 1 a. m. by detectives James Cully and James O'Keefe who carried telegraphed instructions from Warden E. M. Stubblefield of the Joliet prison accusing Westgate of having fled the prison Oct. 12, 1924.

The detectives said Westgate was traced through a Federal Bureau of Investigation examination of fingerprints obtained when he took a $100-a-week job with the Roebling Steel Company in Brooklyn. Authorities said the prints were taken to permit his continuance as an electrician on war production jobs and for a Coast Guard pass.

RAF Leaflet Brings 50 Lire in Naples

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 10 — Leaflets dropped by the RAF over Naples are bringing a price of 50 lire each among the population, the BBC said.

There has been so many of them in circulation, said the BBC, that the police started an investigation. It turned out that numerous leaflets had been reprinted, and had the added attraction of many details from Mussolini's private life printed on the other side. Many thousands of these had been sold before the police intervened, it was stated.

Senate Changes Accepted In Servicemen's Vote Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Disregarding Southern Democrats' pleas for preservation of states' rights, the House of Representatives yesterday overwhelmingly accepted Senate changes in legislation to give servicemen the right to vote by mail in primary and general elections without paying poll taxes.

The 247-to-53 vote by which it adopted a conference committee's recommendations found 49 Southern members voting against the measure, which they termed an invasion of the rights of states to control their own elections.

The conference committee of Senate and House members was appointed after the two branches fell out over Senate amendments. It recomended complete acceptance of the 26 Senate changes in the original House bill, only three of which were of a major nature.

Before the legislation goes to President Roosevelt, the Senate must formally ratify the conferees' report, but since the report made no changes in the Senate version, Senate approval was taken for granted.

The three major changes made by the Senate provided for absentee voting for servicemen in primary as well as general elections, gave the mail ballot to men stationed abroad as well as at home, and exempted servicemen from paying poll taxes required by Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The House broke a six-weeks informal recess to dispose of the legislation. Efforts of opponents to block consideration on the ground no quorum was present failed when more than 300 members showed up.

Before the final vote, Representative Rankin (D) of Mississippi, leader of the opposition, sought to recommit the bill but lost on a 244-to-56 count.

400 N. J. Parolees Doing Well in War

TRENTON, N.J., Sept. 10 (AP)—Four hundred young New Jersey parolees have been transformed into fighting men for Uncle Sam, and some have played hero roles on land and sea.

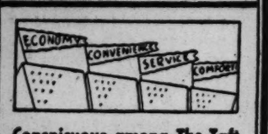
One was killed on Bataan, five were torpedoed but lived to put to sea again.

Release of the parolees, who had been sentenced to reformatories or detention homes, began two years before the New Jersey Court of Pardons last week paroled 31 first offender volunteers from the State Prison on condition that some branch of the armed forces accept them.

Parole Director John Colt, proud of the record of the 400, said today only a handful had proved unsuited for military life, none had committed any serious infraction and many "have records of conspicuous merit."

"The war satisfies their zest for excitement, and the strict discipline and supervision of the Army makes them over into good citizens," added Mr. Colt.

CONSPICUOUS



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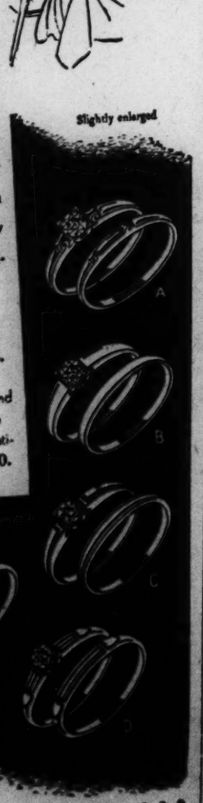
"When you're on leave, every moment's pure gold. And was I burned up last night when Marj and I sat in that restaurant for a half hour before we were served. I'll admit it gave me a swell chance to ask her something I've had on my mind off shore for weeks. When she said 'Yes', I dated her up for ten this morning at Shreve's. *Did we get service!* Her new solitaire spits sparks in the sunlight to beat an anti-aircraft battery!"



Slightly enlarged

A. In platinum and 14 kt. gold. Solitaire, $120. Wedding ring, $10 ... B. In platinum. Solitaire, $135. Wedding ring, $18 ... C. In platinum and 14 kt. gold. Solitaire, $70. Wedding ring, $10 ... D. In platinum and 14 kt. gold. Solitaire, $90. Wedding ring, $10 ... E. In platinum. Solitaire, $180. Wedding ring, $10 ... F. In platinum and 14 kt. gold. Solitaire, $160. Wedding ring, $10.

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10.01 to 20.00	13 cents	10 cents
20.01 to 40.00	15 cents	10 cents
40.01 to 80.00	18 cents	10 cents

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*Fall River, Mass.	29 S. Main St.	*Pawtucket, R. I.	17 Broad St.
Hartford	36 Asylum St.	*Portland, Me.	553 Congress St.
*Keene, N. H.	49 Main St.	*Portsmouth, N. H.	56 Congress St.
*Lowell, Mass.	127 Merrimack St.	*Quincy, Mass.	1484 Hancock St.
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		*Worcester, Mass.	384 Main St.

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Art, Films, Plays and Radio—Town Meeting of Air Democracy's 'Hot Spot'

Peruvian Exhibition At WRUL

An exceptional exhibition in an exceptional gallery is on view at the radio station, WRUL. It consists of the work of the archaeologist and historian, Dr. Constantino Malinovsky, who has devoted several years to the study of pre-Columbian art in Peru. Quite independently, Dr. Malinovsky investigated all the material available, and evolved a series of classifications of the cultures of the highlands and lowlands of Peru, which reach back to prehistoric times.

The pictures have been carefully executed, to record with exactitude typical ceramics and textiles that have been unearthed. We learn something of native superstitions and beliefs from the symbolical shapes, decorative patterns, and vivid colorings. Such handiwork is functional. It is imbued with symbolical significance that expresses the tribesman's relation to nature. To primitive artists, decorative design is a language and not a mere garniture.

Dr. Malinovsky has written an exhaustive account of "History of Pre-Columbian Art in Peru." He stresses the definite meaning of all the forms, symbols, and patterns, a language in which is communicated "the most delicate individual and spiritual emotions of the prehistoric people of America." The exhibition contains several dozen pictures, which are to be reproduced in color to illustrate his survey. His classifications resolve themselves into: (1) cultures of the North Coast, which include the Tallanes, Chimu, Mochica, Chavin, and Chancay; (2) cultures of the South Coast, including Neveria, Chincha, Paracas, and Nasca; (3) Andean cultures, including the Tiahuanaco.

The general impression from the exhibition is that of a vigorous, efficacious art, informed with meaning and purpose. The textiles show a subtlety in color modulation which has evinced the admiration of artists of today. Indeed, these Peruvian objects have been an inspiration to many modern French artists, who have found in them qualities wanting in the suave and indifferent handiwork of urbane artists.

D. A.

Paramount

Albert Dekker and Brian Donlevy

In "Wake Island," which will be given a special showing Monday evening at the Metropolitan Theater. Admission will be limited to those purchasing war bonds. Dorothy Lamour will be present. Men enlisted in the Marine Corps Monday will be sworn in on the stage of the theater that evening.

Festival End

The Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival closes this week with a program by Grace and Kurt Graff and their company, and Ted Shawn. Shawn will do two of his popular solos—"Flamenco" and "Gnossienne." The Graff Ballet will give the premiere performance of their new work, "Phoebe's Fall."

Grace Cornell (Mrs. Graff) is an American of pioneer stock, whose family was among the first settlers of Chicago. She studied dancing in Germany, Italy, and France, making her debut in the Grand Champs Élysée in Paris. Kurt Graff was born in Bonn on the Rhine. He appeared throughout Europe as solo dancer with the Jooss Ballet, with Laban's "Kammer Tanz Buhno."

Advance reservations from all parts of New England indicate one of the largest audiences of the season for this, the closing program of the festival. Although gas rationing cut the attendance somewhat, there have been approximately 4,000 visitors to the Jacob's Pillow Dance Theater this summer. One party of six rode 30 miles on horseback to see the show. Others saved gas for the week ends, bicycled, or even walked . . . from the bus stop.

The closing dates are Sept. 10, 11 and 12 (afternoons at 5) and Sept. 12 (evening at 9).

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert—"Count Me In," new musical comedy with a cast headed by Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear, Hal Le Roy, June Preisser, Mary Healy, Gower and Jeanne, and Alice Dudley. The book, by Walter Kerr and Leo Brady, is about the efforts of a little man to find himself a place in the war efforts, with which his family are busy. Music and lyrics are by Ann Ronell. The show has been staged by Robert Ross, with dances directed by Robert Alton, settings by Howard Bay, and costumes by Irene Sharaff. The production is being presented by the Messrs. Shubert and Olsen and Johnson in association with Richard W. Krakeur and W. Horace Schmidlapp. Curtain at 8:30.

The Daily Dialer

An outline of the "Stoneham Plan" to provide aid to Stoneham men and women serving in U. S. armed forces, will be given tonight when radio listeners are taken to an actual meeting of the Stoneham (Mass.) Home Front Committee, WEEI, 8 p. m.

Tallulah Bankhead, actress, Gertrude Niesen, singer, and George Jessel, comedian, will be guest stars on "Stage Door Canteen," with Bert Lytell as master-of-ceremonies. Music by Raymond Paige's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

"What Price Victory" will be discussed on "America's Town Meeting of the Air," from Harvard University. Speakers are Crane Brinton, professor of history, Harvard; Dr. Willian E. Hocking, professor of philosophy; Alvin H. Hansen, professor of political economy, and Thomas Matters, president, student government. Kirtley Mather is guest moderator, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, will explain his new labor-freezing program on "Today's News in the Making." From Cairo, Brig. Gen. A. C. Strickland, Commander U. S. Middle East Fighter Command, will describe the Battle of Egypt. From Camp Hood, Texas, Brig. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, will put his troops through a sham tank battle. Elmo Roper will present a report of a public opinion poll on the conduct of the war, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Harvard Men To Debate On Victory's Cost

By Albert D. Hughes
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Senators who can hold their own in the hottest floor discussions have backed out panic stricken. Experienced lecturers, industrialists who customarily push buttons and order underlings about, have quaked in their boots. Authoritarian ideas have got what is currently described as "a push in the face" and simple democratic ideals have been enthroned anew.

It is a matter of strict record that all of these things have occurred in one of democracy's "hottest spots"—something that "can't happen" in Axis-dominated countries. The "place" is "America's Town Meeting of the Air" which is to be radiocast tonight at 9 from Sanders Theater in Cambridge. Station WHDH is to originate the program for the Blue Network.

One of America's outstanding forums, holding aloft one of the four "freedoms" — speech — Town Meeting is to offer what may be generally described as "Harvard night." "What Price Victory" is to be discussed pro and con by three Harvard professors and an undergraduate. The professors: Dr. William E. Hocking, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy; Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Chairman of the Board of Joint Economic Warfare and special economic adviser to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, on leave from Harvard, and Dr. Crane Brinton, of the Department of History. The student: Thomas Matters, senior majoring in government and President of the Student Council.

Dr. Mather Moderator

Dr. Kirtley Mather, Director of the Summer Session at Harvard, will act as Moderator for this Town Meeting, substituting for George V. Denny, Jr., regular Moderator, who is on vacation.

What is this quality of Town Meeting that makes even the experienced shiver a bit? Those in the know have told us that it is the fact coupled with uncertainty that the visible and radio audience may challenge your statements (vocally as well as mentally). Town Hall officials say that most of the speakers, who in the main are experienced, do not mind the speaking portion of the radio program. It's the questions that follow that most of them dread. Even the most experienced speaker can hardly anticipate the questions that may be thrown at him or her from the floor and by telegram sometimes from the radio audience.

And this is the working of democracy. The seen and unseen Americans are not puppets who will hail every statement made by lifting up the right arm and shouting "heil." To the contrary, the listeners are liable to set you back on your heels.

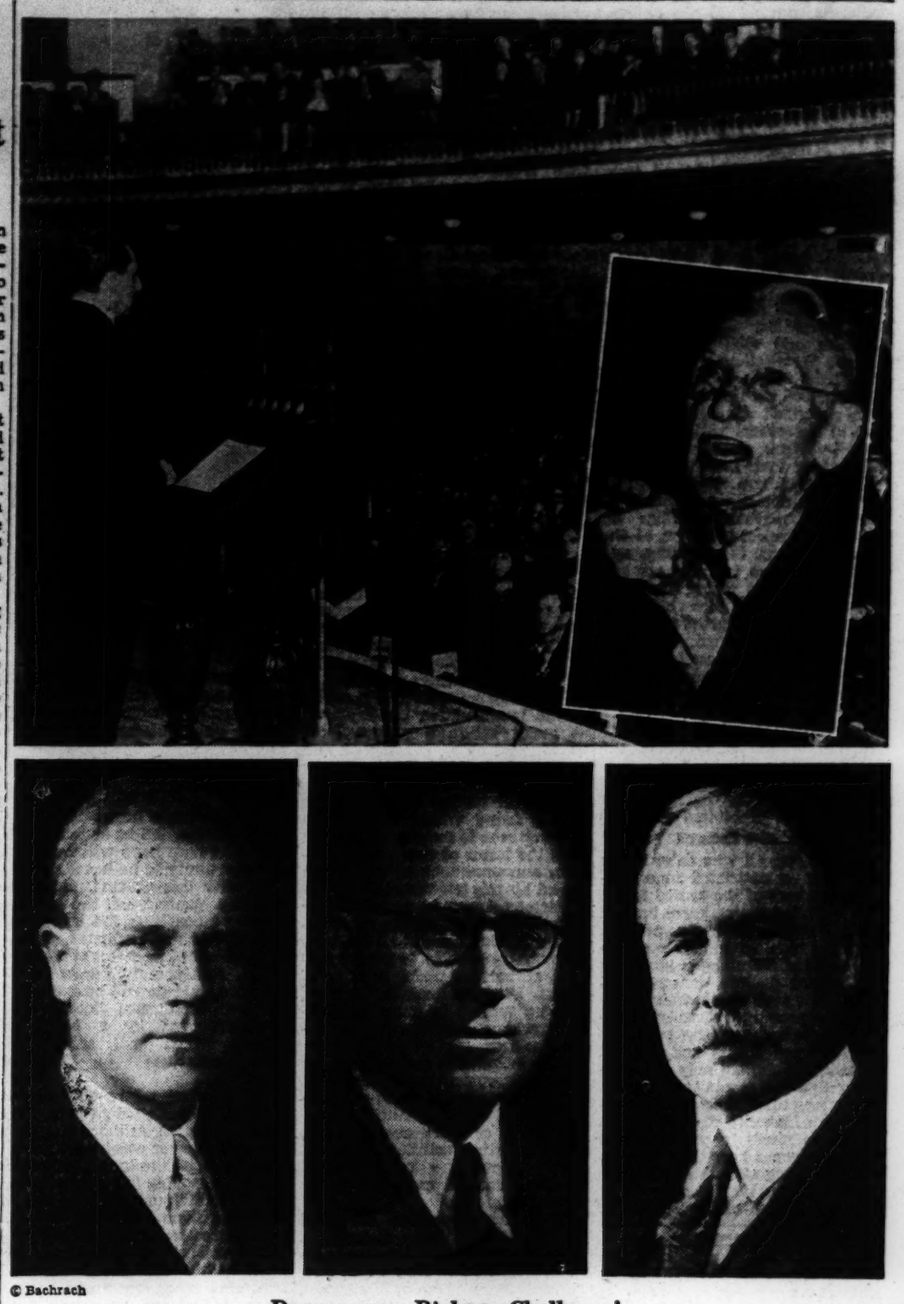
Fairly Tense

A Town Hall official told us that in general most of the well-known speakers are fairly tense as radiocast time approaches. "One of the most well poised speakers we have ever had," this official told us, "is Mrs. Roosevelt." The attitude of many, we were told, is like that of a swimmer about to plunge into a pool which he knows is pretty cold. He dreads the first jump but after he is in the water is fine. "A great many speakers who dread the question period have remarked that they were sorry that it was over when the questioning was terminated."

The Town Hall tours of the nation have also convinced the officials that prominent people are not always the best speakers. Lesser known Americans have proved oftentimes to be more representative of popular opinion. This discloses that Americans are a thinking intelligent people throughout all their strata. Touring the Town Hall program also gives an opportunity to air sectional problems, we were told, that sometimes cannot be aired as convincingly from New York.

Every program, in fact, is the result of much brow furrowing and telephony on the part of Town Hall. As a case in point there were at least 25 timely subjects brought up in the story conference held about two weeks ago in which the subject of tonight's program was settled. Town Hall officials are congratulating themselves that the President's talk intervened, highlighting as no other one could, the sacrifices that must be made to achieve victory.

Other additional hazards in formulating programs are choosing titles of subjects to be discussed, "bagging" speakers of dissenting opinions, keeping them bagged, arranging for substitutes if they have to drop out, and keeping one's fingers crossed in case events "knock out the props" from under the subject already chosen. The closest Town Hall ever came to that was once when Congress suddenly passed a bill upon which the program was to debate. Virtually overnight they arranged a new program.



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Democracy—Right to Challenge!

Above: Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, aeronautical designer and writer, an occasional speaker on America's Town Meeting of the Air, is metaphorically challenged by a typical Town Hall questioner in New York where the radio programs are generally aired. In front of Major Seversky is the light-signaling system indicating to the speaker how much time remains to him. Below, at left, speakers tonight on the subject, "What Price Victory?" from Sanders Theater, Cambridge, are Dr. Crane Brinton, Department of Government at Harvard; center, Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Chairman of the Board of Joint Economic Warfare and special economic adviser to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, on leave from Harvard; and right, Dr. William E. Hocking, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, Harvard.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Shubert—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Tonight at 8:30," featuring Robert E. Perry, Louise Kansaireff in three short Noel Coward plays: "Hands Across the Sea," "Fumed Oak" and "Ways and Means." 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," presented by the New England Repertory. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Invisible Agent." Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican."

Modern — "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 9:25 a. m. 12:35, 3:40, 9:55. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Fields. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Old South Newsreel—"March on America," "John Vanderbrook," "Tex McCrary," "Parachute Athletes," "Quiz Kids," "Horton Hatches the Egg," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Somewhere I'll Find You." Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:35.

Paramount—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 10:15 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:55 a. m., 3, 6, 9:05.

Scollay — "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"March on America," "Training Parachuters." "Inside Fighting Russia." "Harvard Trains for the Harvard-Yale Boat Race," "Steel for Victory, "Carnival in Brazil," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Somewhere I'll Find You." Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10.

Telepix—"Quentin Reynolds on Russia," "Dieppe Raid," U. S. Boston Launching," "Personalities in Sports," "Puppet Cartoon." 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Danger in the Pacific," Dick Foran, Leo Carillo. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 3:55, 6:05, 8:15, 10:25. "Not a Ladies' Man." 10:35 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5, 7:10, 9:20.

Tremont—"Fantasia." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "Twin Beds." George Brent, Joan Bennett. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Uptown—"You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:48.

Washington Street Olympia—"Magnificent Ambersons," Douglas Costello. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:35. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 5, 8.

Allston: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Smart Aleck," East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 5, 8.

Regent: "Bed Time Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 2, Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers. 1:46, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 3:17, 9:27. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:43, 6:39, 9:38. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 2, 5:14.

Coolidge Corner: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen, Jr. 3, 8.

University: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3, 6:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Ships with Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks. 1:45, 5, 8:25.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2, Continuous 7:30-11.

Strand—"Ships With Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks. 3:15, 9:12. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 1:58, 7:55.

Codman: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Flying With Music." 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Kenmere—"Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea, Ellen Drew. 1:05, 4:25, 7:55. "In Name Only," Carole Lombard, Cary Grant. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Metropolitan — "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Cary, Jean Phillips. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern — "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 9:25 a. m. 12:35, 3:40, 9:55. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Fields. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

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Cleveland Circle: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen, Jr. 3, 8.

University: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3, 6:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Ships with Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks. 1:45, 5, 8:25.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2, Continuous 7:30-11.

Strand—"Ships With Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks. 3:15, 9:12. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 1:58, 7:55.

Codman: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Moontide." Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:14, 7, 9:37. "Stardust on Sage," Gene Autry. 2:06, 8:29.

Park: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 8:15. "North to the Klondike," Andy Devine. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "On the Avenue," Madeleine Carroll, William Powell. "Special Investigator," Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 2:44, 6:08, 9:32. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:25, 4:49, 8:13.

Maplewood: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Moonlight Masquerade," Dennis O'Keefe, Jane Frazee. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:15, 8:20.

Strand: "10 Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 3:10, 8:15. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Mrray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:05, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 1:48, 7:48.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen, Jr. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 2:30, 8:20. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 4, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. "Strange Case of Dr. Rx," Lionel Atwill, Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

Strand: "Eagle Squadron," R. Stack, Diana Barrymore. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Rubber Racketeer," R. Cortes. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Rubber Racketeer," R. Cortez. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez, Leo Carillo. "Blondes from Singapore," Florence Rice, Leif Erikson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 3, 8.

Strand: "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce, Brod Crawford. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camese: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Susan Peters. 2:18, 7:54. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 3:44, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Big Shot." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

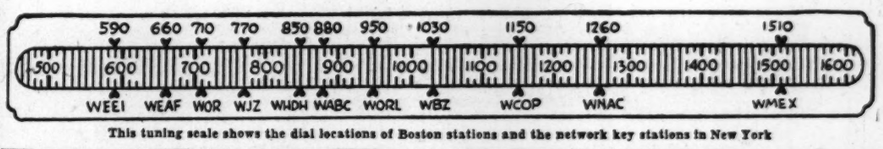
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell, Robert Benchley. "Yukon Patrol," Allan Lane, Lila Conway. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:40, 8:10. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 2:15, 6:40, 9:44.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs,	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries",	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15	"Follies"; "Post"	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Reds baseball game	Show
5:30	Ben Bernie: music	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.,	Jack Dalton, songs	"Superman"; sketch	Sports; Music
5:45		"Let's Swing"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Concert	Political Talk	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Political Talk
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Musical Program	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News,	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..,	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Political Talk
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Adrian and Alice, songs,	"How'm I Doing?"; Bob	"Confidentially Yours"	Music
7:45	dramatic sketch	Political talk; Music	Hawk's Quiz Show	Paul Decker's Orchestra,	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	The Stoneham Plan:	Earl Godwin, News	Frank Morgan; Meredith	Political Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:15	speeches; reports	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	Political Talk	Richard Salinger, News,
8:30	Death Valley Days,	Political talk; Organ Re-	"Aldrich Family," serial	'It Pays to Be Ignorant';	"Songs of the Range"
8:45	Death Valley; News	cital by Kenneth Wilson	"Aldrich Family," serial	Howard-Shelton; quiz	"Songs of the Range"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Program	"What Price Victory?";	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	from Harvard Uni-	Borge; Merry Macs;	"Chateau Hogan"; com-	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	versity; Comedians	guests; comedy; orch	edy; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line";	News Here and Abroad,	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Network Sports	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	guest; orchestra	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Jesse H. Jones	"The Little Show"	Network Sports	Network Sports	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Dance orchestra	"Today's News in the	Network Sports	Hal MacIntyre's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rosh Hashonah	News	Dinning Sisters, songs	Ernie Herkscher's Orch.	Henchmen"
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Rosh Hashonah; speaker	Del Casino's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Premiere "Count Me In"	Rosh Hashonah; speaker	Del Casino's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; "Books	
7:15	Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	"Fiesta"; music; "Books"	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	Music of Many Lands	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	Morton Downey, songs
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"Breakfast Club"	Organ Political Talk	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Symphonettes	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"Thus We Live"	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch	Recorded BBC News	Farm and Home News
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"Bachelor's Children"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill";	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate"; drama	Political Talk	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	"Food Fair"	Radio Chapel	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	Marie Mason
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Talk; Orchestra
11:15	Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Magic Strings"	"Against the Storm"	News; Yankee House	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Party; variety; orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Words and Music	Musical Program	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup; Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel Songs	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	"Summer Serenade"	Sketches in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Evelyn Cornett, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	"Gypsy Strings"	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Latin Favorites
2:00	Serial drama	News; Music	"Light of the World"	First baseball game: Bos-	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	ton Braves-Pittsburgh	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	"We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	Pirates	Jean Harper,

Race for Office of State Treasurer Marked by Sharp Contests in Both Parties

Hurley's Retirement Brings Many Candidates Into Field

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts' constitutional restriction that a State Treasurer may serve no more than three consecutive terms has precipitated strong, multi-candidate contests for both the Republican and Democratic nominations at the September 15 primaries.

With William E. Hurley, State Treasurer since 1937, thus being forced to retire at the end of his present term, five Republican and four Democratic aspirants are in their respective fields.

Actually the Republican battle for this nomination is the only G. O. P. contest for any of the six major state positions. The only other state-wide G. O. P. struggle is that between Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Beverly and Courtenay Crocker of Boston, President, Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association, for the United States Senator nomination.

Furthermore, the State Treasurer contest within the Democratic party is one of its few real state-wide primary fights.

The Republican candidates are State Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston; Edgar A. French, Marshfield attorney; Miss Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, former Republican State Senator; Richard E. Johnston of Boston, former Republican State Representative, and Wallace E. Stearns of Boston, one of the founders of several Young Republican organizations.

Democratic contestants are Thomas E. Barry of East Boston, former Democratic State Representative; Francis X. Hurley, former State Auditor; William F. Hurley, Boston City Councilor, and John F. Welch, former personal secretary to Thomas J. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor.

Curtis Leading

Most political observers consider Senator Curtis as the man leading at present in the Republican primary. With a well-financed organization, Mr. Curtis is waging a strong campaign. Closest contestants to Mr. Curtis, according to observers, are Mr. French and Miss Holmes, with Mr. Stearns looked upon as a dark horse in the field. Any one of these candidates might emerge victorious on September 15.

Although Mr. Johnston is well known in Republican circles and is a member of the Boston Finance Commission, most observers concede him little chance of victory—but anything can happen in a light-voting primary.

Senator Curtis has a long political record. Since January, 1930, he has held public office continuously, including four years as Boston City Councilor, four years as a State Representative and three terms as State Senator.

Graduate of Harvard College, 1916, and Harvard Law School, 1921, Mr. Curtis, shortly after the World War, served as a secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court for a year after which he began the practice of law in Boston. He also has served as an Assistant United States Attorney in Boston.

Mr. French is conducting an energetic campaign. His political ace in the hole is the fact that the other four candidates are from Greater Boston and thus may split up the vote in this section sufficiently to allow him to seize the nomination.

A graduate of Bowdoin College and Boston University Law School Mr. French was President of the Attleboro Credit Union from 1936 through 1941, Director of the Marshfield Board of Trade from 1938 through 1941 and is now President of the Daniel Webster Associates.

Only Woman

Miss Holmes is the only woman to ever serve in the Massachusetts Senate. Since she was 21 years of age she has been practising law, in 1930 to 1934 being an Assistant Attorney General. She has done special study at Columbia and Harvard Universities in various fields, including law and finance.

Her financial experience includes service as Treasurer of the Industrial Credit Union, member of the Brookline Town Committee, Treasurer and Vice-President of the Women's Club of Boston and member of the Appeal Board of the Unemployment Compensation Division.

Although endorsed by numerous Republican men leaders for the nomination, Miss Holmes' chances for victory appear to rest on whether she can attract to her side a substantial number of women voters this year when the women's vote will be a powerful factor because of the number of men now in the armed forces.

Mr. Johnston, a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, is a graduate of St. Dunstan's University. Since 1903 he has been practicing law in Massachusetts. From 1927 through 1932 he was a member of the Massachusetts House and in 1941 he was appointed to the Boston Finance Commission by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

For years Mr. Johnston has been active in Canadian-American affairs. He was a founder and Past President of the Canadian-American League and the Intercolonial Club of Boston. He served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Club of Boston and as a Governor of the Boston City Club.

Visiting Widely

Mr. Stearns is conducting a strong, hard-work type of campaign, personally visiting all parts of the State. He is depending heavily upon his Young Republican and fraternal organization connections to gain him substantial vote totals.

As present Cashier of the Roxbury District Court, Mr. Stearns was for seven years Boston manager for Roger W. Babson. He was active in founding and directing several Young Republican organizations, including the Massachusetts State Council of Young Men's Republican Clubs, the New England Young Republican Council and the Young Republican National Committee. He is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College.

The four-man field for the Democratic State Treasurer nomination appears to be led by former State Auditor Hurley. When elected to the State Auditor's position in November, 1930, Mr. Hurley was the youngest man ever to gain the office. After serving two terms as Auditor, he was appointed as member of the State Board of Tax Appeals but in October, 1936, he resigned.

Although not a candidate for office since that time, Mr. Hurley has been in the public eye on numerous occasions as counsel for candidates in election law cases in which he is considered an expert. Mr. Hurley is a graduate of Harvard, magna cum laude, 1925, and from Harvard Law School in 1928.

The name of Hurley is considered a drawing card in Massachusetts political circles, particularly for the State Treasurer position. For the past 12 years the office has been held by a Hurley, first by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, from 1931 through 1936 and by William E. Hurley, from 1937 through the past year.

Thus it is not unusual to have one or more Hurleys on each side of the political fence for this office.

Second Hurley

This year City Councilor Hurley makes the second Hurley in the Democratic field. A Boston restaurateur, Mr. Hurley is serving his second term as member of the Boston City Council. He is a graduate of Burdett Business College. He has never sought a State-wide office.

Councilor Hurley is expected to gain a fairly large vote in Boston.

Former Representative Barry is counted heavily on the fact that his name is first on the ballot for the State Treasurer nomination. Politicians value highly that position because a certain number of voters cast their ballot for the first candidate listed regardless of the name. Also Mr. Barry figures that in a light-voting primary almost anything may happen.

Mr. Barry has not held office since 1938 when he completed his third term as member of the Massachusetts House. Teaching is his profession. He attended Ithaca College of Fine Arts, Ithaca, N. Y., in 1926, Columbia University in 1927 and Harvard College in 1927 and 1928.

The fourth Democratic candidate, Mr. Welch, is hoping to corral strong backing from those persons who are or have been on WPA. Long connected with the WPA, working up from labor foreman to co-ordinator of finance, Mr. Welch is organizer and President of the WPA Associates. He also is publisher of the WPA Record.

After working for the nomination and election of Auditor Buckley in 1940, Mr. Welch became Mr. Buckley's personal secretary.

This is the eighth article of a series on Massachusetts primary candidates and issues.

State Auto Savings Are Over $500,000

A saving of more than $500,000 is being made by the State this year through curtailment of automobile use and the resulting reduction of gasoline consumption, Taxtalk, publication of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, revealed today.

This represents a cut of more than one-third in the automobile operation and purchase costs this year as compared to 1941, when more than $1,350,000 was spent on operation and buying of cars.

The Taxtalk received its information from Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance. Mr. Foster revealed that approximately 25 per cent of the State's 1,775 motor vehicles have been taken out of service and that considerable pooling of pleasure cars, tires, tubes and parts has taken place.

The greatest single reduction in expense came in elimination of new car purchases, which, in 1941, totalled $325,000 alone.

Maine's Canning 185,000 Pints

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—Nearly complete reports from the 41 active canning centers which operated this summer in the interests of wartime food production showed that approximately 185,000 pints of fruits and vegetables were put up.

Civilian defense officials, who co-operated with the State Education Department and the extension service at the University of Maine in carrying out the project, said that 66,000 pints would go into community food banks for emergency needs. The remainder went to persons for their share in donating garden produce.

Ballots Out For Primary In Bay State

With Massachusetts September 15 primaries only five days away, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, today was speeding distribution of more than 2,600,000 Republican and Democratic ballots to 351 cities and towns throughout the State.

Mr. Cook said that distribution of 1,232,255 Democratic ballots and 1,419,000 Republican ballots will be completed this week.

For the primaries the State will have only 1,788 voting precincts, but in the election there will be 1,842 precincts. The reduction of 54 in the primaries is due to the fact that next Tuesday the cities of Newton, New Bedford and Pittsfield and the towns of Ludlow and Milford will use group precinct voting.

Meanwhile, campaigning for various offices continued, but far below the speed of the usual election year.

Hits 'Rubber Stamps'

John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, continued his attack on "rubber stamps" in Congress.

"The President's Labor Day message to Congress marked the twilight of Congress as an American institution," he asserted. "Farm prices referred to by the President went out of all reasonable bounds because the farm lobbyists high-pressured Congress into sanctioning them. The farm lobbyists were successful because Congressmen and Senator were afraid of being defeated. So the members of Congress have inflicted on the great American institution they represent a mortal wound.

"The men who have nearly wrecked Congress as an institution are the rubber stamps. They are the reeds shaken by every political wind. They are human ditto marks. It is imperative these men represent you no longer."

Meanwhile, Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman and a Democratic Senatorial candidate, attacked Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Beverly once more, challenging the Senator to present one good reason why depressions are necessary or why we should be in fear of another collapse of employment after the war.

Back in Congress

Massachusetts Representatives in Congress were back in Washington today.

Several of the Representatives left behind them stern primary contests, including Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton, who is participating in a four-man battle for his party United States Senator nomination.

Likewise Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge left amid his drive to defeat former Gov. James M. Curley for the Democratic Representive in Congress nomination in the Eleventh District, which usually is Curley territory.

Also back in Washington is Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, whose renomination and re-election are a foregone conclusion despite the fact that he has opposition in the Democratic and Republican parties.

Representative Eliot, who helped write the Social Security Act, is ready to file, with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, a measure providing for far-reaching expansion of the Social Security program.

At Green's Request

His announcement was made during his campaign against Mr. Curley. The measure is to be filed at the request of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. It would extend old age assistance to provide for permanent disability insurance to women reaching 60 years of age and extend old age and survivor's disability insurance to domestic workers. In addition it would sharply increase old age benefits, survivors benefits and disability benefits, he said.

Analysis Coming Of Price Program

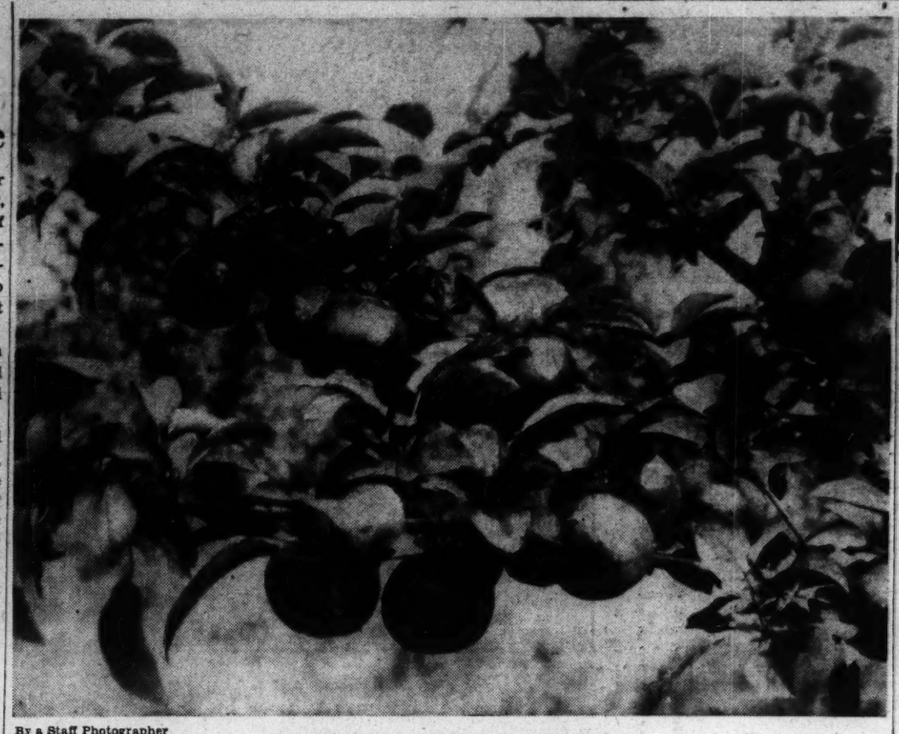
Analysis of the price program of the Office of Price Administration in its relation to inflation, is to be made at the fourteenth annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler Oct. 5 and 6, under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was announced today.

Merle Fainsod, Director of the Retail Trade and Services Division of the OPA, is to make the analysis under the subject, "The Retailer Fights Inflation." Another Government authority—Robert R. Nathan, chairman of the planning committee of the War Production Board and a recognized authority on economic affairs—is to discuss WPB's plans for the nation during the postwar adjustment period.

Leavens Furniture Store Convenient for Shoppers

The newly opened store of William Leavens & Company at 26 Franklin Street represents a move of advantage to furniture shoppers because it brings the 66-year Boston store into the heart of the shopping district.

Since its official opening at the new address, a little more than two weeks ago, hundreds of customers have inspected the five-story building.



By a Staff Photographer

Apple-Picking Time in Massachusetts

With a bumper crop on hand and the usual pickers either in war service or war industries, Bay State farmers are getting help where they can. Latest recruits are Wellesley College girls.

Girls of Wellesley College To Aid in Harvesting Apples

Wellesley College girls are ready to help Massachusetts farmers harvest their apple crop.

One hundred girls a week will be supplied by the college to alleviate the serious labor shortage confronting owners just as the apple-picking season is getting under way, Louis A. Webster, acting State Commissioner of Agriculture, revealed today. His appeal for volunteer workers has brought a letter from Miss Claire Richter, Chairman of the Wellesley Students' Committee on the National Emergency, requesting details on picking, and on transportation to the orchards, and offering 100 girls a week to work in near-by orchards.

Mr. Webster immediately contacted various apple growers and officials of the Boston Market Garden Association, so that transportation will be available to take the girls to and from the work. They will receive 10 cents to 15 cents a bushel for the apples they pick.

Massachusetts high school boys throughout the State are also helping to harvest a bumper crop of Macintosh, gravenstein, and other New England apples.

Moving swiftly to clear the way for 20 Spencer boys to work in an orchard in North Brookfield, Mr. Webster asked for and speedily obtained special permission from Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, for the use of the Spencer school bus to transport the boys to North Brookfield.

The boys are working on the Brookfield Orchards owned by Lyda H. Lincoln.

Throughout the State school boys are being excused from classes to participate in the apple picking.

In Oxford, boys from Webster, Worcester and Spencer, Commissioner Webster reported, are working on the Oxford Fruit Farm owned by William A. Greene. The boys, it is reported, have been working all-day until the school season opened. With classes now in progress, the boys are being excused to allow them to work a half day.

The Oxford farm of 140 acres is expected to yield 60,000 bushels of apples, 80 per cent of which will be McIntosh.

At this orchard women and boy pickers are averaging 30 to 40 cents an hour, while the men pickers are averaging 40 to 50 cents an hour, Mr. Webster said.

In Fitchburg, 100 high school boys are working in the orchards owned by George Marshall, one of the state's pioneer apple growers, Mr. Webster revealed. This orchard is expected to yield 60,000 bushels of apples.

In Leominster, more than 100 high school boys have already been supplied to near-by orchards.

These instances are but a few in which high school boys are aiding the farmers to harvest their apples, Mr. Webster explained.

N. E. Dahlia Show To Open Saturday

The Dahlia Society of New England will hold its annual exhibition in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 12 and 13, from 2 to 9 p. m. the first day and from 1 to 9 o'clock on Sunday.

At 3 o'clock on both afternoons there will be demonstrations of flower arrangements using dahlias, by members of the Boston School of Flower Arrangements. The actual arrangements will be made in view of the audience, while the school's director, Mrs. Arthur W. Teele, will describe the purpose and method of what is going on.

This has been a particularly good year for dahlias, say the members of the Society, and the show, to which admission is free, is expected to present some outstanding blooms.

8 Waacs Sworn In At Boston Station

Eight members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps were sworn in yesterday at the Army Recruiting Station at 1065 Commonwealth Avenue, and will leave within a week for training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, according to Lieut. Carleton Marshall.

The new Waacs are: Mrs. Mary A. Trask, Boston, a hairdresser; Mrs. Virginia Snow, Beverly, a librarian; Miss Irene Smith, Lynn, a coiling operator; Miss Sylvia Stanwood, West Roxbury, research worker; Mrs. Edyth A. Logan, West Medford, housewife; Mrs. Dorothy Woodbury, Beverly, housewife; Miss Olive Robbins, Hudson, teacher; and Miss Dorothy A. Connaughton, North Grafton, teacher.

Brookline Fuel Saving Is $4,000

Ernest R. Caverly, Superintendent of Brookline Schools, estimated today that approximately 150,000 gallons of oil and about 450 tons of coal would be saved by initiation of the plan to close the town's public schools for a prolonged winter vacation. The lost time will be made up by the early opening and elimination of several holidays usually taken.

He said the saving of the fuel would result in a monetary saving to the Town of between $4,000 and $5,000 for the coming school year. The plan, because of the possible shortage of fuel, does not entail pay cuts for school faculty or maintenance staffs as they will work the same number of days.

Night Air Alarm in 14 Towns To Test Wardens' Alertness

In order to find out if air raid sirens would awaken wardens when they are fast asleep, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has scheduled a test blackout in 14 cities and towns near Newton for some morning next week between 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock.

Wardens and other ARP personnel will be routed out of bed—civilian defense officials hope—by the wail of the sirens sounding the mobilization call, which is now generally accepted in air raid practice.

Even in some outlying towns which still cling to the telephone for mobilizing personnel, the new audible alert scheme will be employed, to simulate as closely as possible what would happen if saboteurs put the telephone completely out of commission just before a raid.

The towns affected are as follows, comprising the Newton District Warning Center area:

Arlington, Belmont, Dedham, Dover, Lexington, Lincoln, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston and Westwood.

The test will come between Sept. 14 and 19 inclusive.

The usual procedure will be in effect. The first siren will be the ARP mobilization call. The street lights will go out some time later, and the blackout will then be on. Traffic will come to a halt.

At the sound of the alarm, streets will be cleared of pedestrians and the blackout will continue until the all clear.

Householders who are awakened by the siren are urged not to get up and turn on the lights until they make sure that the street lights outside are still on. In case they are awakened by the alarm, not the alert, the street lights will be out, and it will be an offense punishable by heavy fines to show any light.

The towns, part of Metropolitan Boston, will be experiencing their second blackout in as many weeks, as they all joined the regional test Sept. 8.

Commencement Saturday Breaks Bowdoin Tradition

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—Bowdoin College will shatter tradition Saturday when it holds Commencement exercises in the College chapel to confer degrees on 16 students who have completed their courses under the stepped-up war program.

All previous Commencements were held in the First Parish Church and degrees previously always were conferred in the spring, at the end of the regular academic year.

Barnard Praises Hull Evacuation

Evacuation last week of 2,000 persons from the area close to guns of Fort Duval at Hull, Mass., was "the first real co-operative test" of the Bay State's evacuation program, although similar evacuations have been improvised previously at Hull and Worcester, Mass. John Barnard, Acting Deputy Director of the Evacuation Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said yesterday.

Mr. Barnard explained that he wished to emphasize the importance of the "excellent co-operation" among the Army, the local police, and the State Safety Committee.

Approximately 2,000 persons living near the guns were moved from their homes while the guns were being discharged Sept. 4. The Evacuation Division handled 200 of these in motor convoys, Mr. Barnard said, adding that the remainder either transported themselves or received aid from the 241st Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, under the command of Lieut. Col Charles W. Borden, or the Hull Police under Chief W. H. Armour.

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1915 — Won the first Anthony N. Brady Memorial Medal for safe operation. (Competition suspended from 1917 to 1925)

1929 — Won Brady Medal for the second time

1931 — Won Brady Medal for the third time

1932 — Won Brady Medal for the fourth time and, by a special ruling of the Committee, debarred from next three competitions.

1936 — Won Brady Medal for the fifth time, and debarred from next five competitions.

1942 — Won American Transit Safety Award and, because of its many awards, now debarred from further competition.

● The Boston Elevated Railway won the first Brady Medal. It is first in the number of national awards won — 6 as compared with a maximum of 2 for any other street railway. Beginning in 1931, it has won every competition for which it was eligible.

CROWNING A QUARTER-CENTURY safety record unequalled by any other public transit company, the Boston Elevated Railway this year, for the sixth time, wins national recognition for "high achievement in traffic and passenger safety."

As the safest of all street railways operating in the larger communities of the United States, the "El" was given the American Transit Safety Award by the American Transit Association at its annual meeting now being held in Chicago.

In 1941, the "El" reduced by seven per cent. the number of traffic accidents on a mileage basis as compared with 1940. The "El" carried 306,815,525 riders in 1941 without fatal accident to any passenger in an "El" vehicle. The record for the first seven months of 1942, when the "El" has been transporting a million passengers per weekday, is even more remarkable. In this period, there has been a further reduction of almost 11 per cent. in the number of traffic accidents on a mileage basis.

The safety competition of the American Transit Association is the successor to the Anthony N. Brady contest established in 1914 and won by the "El" for that year. Since then, the "El" has won four more Brady contests, and the present American Transit Safety Award makes the sixth national competition won by the "El" in a little more than a quarter of a century. No other railway has received more than two awards in this period.

For their part in making this record possible, the "El" wishes to thank the various agencies which have worked for safety in the community served by the "El"; the people of Greater Boston who have been keenly aware of safety problems and co-operative in solving them, and its own employees whose splendid work was the most important factor in winning the award.

Without the combined efforts of everyone concerned, this record of safety, stretching over a quarter of a century, would not have been possible.

Riding on the Boston Elevated Railway is safer than any other form of transportation—safer even than walking.

Boston Elevated Railway

The Safest Street Railway in the United States

Nazis Inch Closer to Stalingrad as Winter Presses Them

Continued from Page 1

Stalingrad, the more difficult it becomes for them to turn the bulk of their attention to other theaters during the winter or to prepare a defense against a major United Nations thrust into the Caucasus, such as Prime Minister Churchill hinted in his speech Sept. 8.

Already there are indications that the Russian winter is not far off. A cold rain is reported sweeping the Stalingrad battle lines as Marshal von Bock gathers new forces just west of the city for what is apparently to be his climactical assault.

One Soviet dispatch said eloquently, "The Red Armies, fully conscious of the danger hanging over Stalingrad, are defending every inch of their dear land." This same heroic tenacity also is asserting itself at Novorossisk, where the Germans have been slowed or halted after capturing new fortified heights overlooking the Black Sea naval base.

And Russian warplanes kept the United Nations aerial offensive in Europe rolling last night by bombing Eastern Germany and Budapest, while bad weather kept the RAF inactive in the West.

In Egypt the southern wing of the double-edged Axis encroachment on the strategic Middle East continues at a standstill.

The British attack against the west coast of Madagascar makes it plain that the United Nations are going to make every effort to keep the Indian Ocean open. Free passage through this sea will be of the utmost importance in the event of an Allied drive into the Caucasus against Marshal von Bock.

Meanwhile, there has been a somewhat ominous development in the Far East. Japanese troops in New Guinea, apparently in some force, have made a daring thrust across the 8,000-foot summit of the Owen Stanley Mountains and have outflanked Australian positions at Myola and Efogi to approach within 44 miles of the important United Nations base at Port Moresby. This means the invaders have negotiated the most formidable part of the mountain barrier that separates Port Moresby from Japanese bases on the north side of New Guinea.

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Threat

However, this news is offset to a considerable extent by announcements from the Navy and General MacArthur. The Navy said United States forces had consolidated their positions in the southeast Solomons while striking heavy aerial blows at Japanese bases farther up in the 900-mile-long archipelago. General MacArthur disclosed that in five months United Nations' forces had definitely sunk 25 Japanese warships and transports and destroyed 300 planes while damaging 41 warships and transports and 177 planes.

Stalingrad:

Russian Defenses Hold More Firmly

Moscow dispatches said Russian Army defenses had stiffened again at Stalingrad after repeated German power drives had overrun two more villages west of the city.

A similar dramatic revival of Soviet resistance—even a counter-attack which cost the Germans more than 1,000 killed and destruction of nine tanks—was reported from the Novorossisk Front, where the invaders had wedged dangerously into defense positions.

Front line developments of the day were coupled with an official declaration that 73 Axis divisions had been broken and routed by the Russian Army from May 1 through August.

Cold rains ended a heat wave which had attended the battle of Stalingrad.

Field Marshal Fedor von Bock obviously was maneuvering in an effort to obtain a decision as quickly as possible. The new German forces were concentrated due west of Stalingrad. Red Star, the Soviet military newspaper, said one of Marshal von Bock's wedges was threatened by a flanking blow.

Field dispatches said Russian withdrawals had been orderly and Izvestia reported that the soldiers, "fully conscious of the danger hanging over Stalingrad, are defending every inch of their dear land."

Bayonet clashes were frequent.

From sunup to sundown the Russians fought beneath waves of German bombers, attacking in formations of six to eight.

Ability of the German Command to replace worn veterans with reserves permitted unceasing pressure aground.

German Regiment Reported Destroyed

Russian troops were reported crowding the heels of Germans turned back in the Mozdok area of the Central Caucasus, wiping out more than a regiment of infantry and 53 German tanks in three days of fighting.

Several new German crossings of the Terek River in the Mozdok region were reported destroyed and all dispatches mentioned strong Soviet air power there. Nazi survivors were declared driven back to the river's edge in some places.

Gains were recorded also west of Moscow.

Russian troops withdrew yesterday from two settlements in the western arc of Stalingrad's heavily hammered defenses.

The settlements were not identified, but they apparently were among suburban villages clustered along the Stalingrad-Donskaya railway and Sarena Creek for eight miles from the western limits of the Volga River industrial center. A Berlin radiocast declared that a German vanguard had driven to the city itself.

The midnight Soviet communiqué said that Germans and Rumanians striking down the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus, despite tremendous losses afield, "broke into the northwestern outskirts" of Novorossisk, which the Germans claimed Sept. 6.

"Our troops, by counterattacks," it reported, "are holding back the advancing enemy."

The German High Command reported the capture of more heights southeast of Novorossisk and of bitterly-defended positions in the Soviet defenses of Stalingrad.

It said its troops took the Novorossisk heights in operations which penetrated an area fortified by pillboxes, and reported that German artillery sank five Russian transports off the Black Sea coast.

By a Staff Artist

Caucasus and Area to South

Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed this week that the British Tenth Army in Iran and Iraq is being strengthened on the ground and in the air with the idea that it may bolster the Russian left flank if the Germans break through in the Caucasus. Map shows latest aspect and strategic situation as alluded to in Mr. Churchill's speech, with the battle lines centering upon the Caucasus.

New Fighter-Bombers Sink Two Axis Ships

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 10.

RAF Whirlwinds, Great Britain's newest fighter-bombers, sank two armed trawlers off Cap de la Hague, near Cherbourg, yesterday when they made their first foray.

Bursts of cannon fire set the ships afire and bombs finished them. The Whirlwinds have been modified to carry two bombs.

The Whirlwind was built as a single seated, twin-engined fighter with a speed of more than 400 miles an hour. Its long range for a fighter and heavy armament—four cannon in the nose—made it suitable for the switch.

Other fighters similarly converted are the Hurribombers and Kittybombers.

New Guinea:

Japanese 44 Miles From Port Moresby

In telling of the Japanese success in New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said Australian forces were battling gallantly to halt the enemy advance along a narrow trail traversing a series of ridges which still lie between the 44 miles separating the invaders and their goal.

The fighting is proceeding under conditions of "extraordinary hardship and difficulty," a headquarters bulletin said.

United Nations air units were said to be playing an important role in the battle, bombing and machine-gunning the Japanese continually.

There was no official indication of the size of the forces which the Japanese had thrown into the offensive, but it was evident they were employing seasoned jungle fighters trained in the infiltration tactics which played such a large part in their successes in Malaya.

The brief announcement disclosing the Japanese advance said the invaders had successfully outflanked Australian positions at Myola on the north side of the towering Owen Stanley range, pushed through a pass and again outflanked defenses at Efogi on the southern side of the simmit, 12 miles nearer Port Moresby.

Invaders Cover About 16 Miles

The invaders thus have traversed approximately 16 miles since they launched their push from Kokoda several days ago and now are considerably more than halfway across the 120-mile wide arm of Southeastern New Guinea.

The gap through which the Japanese fought their way across the summit of the Owen Stanley range is about 8,000 feet above sea level, while the elevation at Efogi is about 4,600 feet.

This means that the invaders have conquered the most formidable portion of the mountain barrier barring their way to Port Moresby. They still must cross several ridges, none of which is less than 2,640 feet above the sea.

Three-quarters of a mile beyond Efogi is the head of a road which winds downward through the mountains for 25 or 30 miles before reaching the comparatively level ground immediately above Port Moresby. While the Japanese are 44 miles by air line from their goal, the distance by road is between 50 and 60 miles.

Port Moresby itself lies only 325 miles from the northeast tip of Australia and is regarded as a vital link in the defenses of this continent. Should it fall to the Japanese, they would be in possession of an important base from which to bomb Australia and a potential jumping off place from which to launch an outright invasion attempt.

Meanwhile Washington announcements indicated that aerial assaults on enemy troops and installations at Gizo Island might be pacing a new American effort to drive the Japanese out of the Solomons.

American Planes Bomb Gizo Island

With the United States-captured base on Guadalcanal, 215 miles to the southeast evidently the springboard for the attack, American air forces bombed and strafed the small, heavily wooded island.

The attack was carried out on Sept. 6 without enemy resistance, the Navy said, as the Marines continued to mop up Japanese units which had fled to Guadalcanal jungles at the first American landing more than a month ago.

These Japanese detachments, the Navy added, may have been reinforced by a few troops which managed to land on the island under cover of darkness.

The Navy communiqué also reported destruction of a large Japanese four-engined flying boat by a naval patrol northeast of the Solomons on Sept. 5. The loss boosted to 123 the number of Japanese planes destroyed in the Solomons thus far.

Chief significance of the American blow at Gizo was regarded as indication of a new phase of offensive activity in the strategic Pacific Islands and evidence that the United States forces had consolidated their position in the Southeastern Solomons.

Until the Gizo attack, the troops in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area were mainly on the defensive against Japanese sea and air attacks while strengthening their positions and presumably building a bomber base on the Guadalcanal airfield.

Also regarded as significant was the fact that Gizo is situated more than halfway on the road to the Japanese-held point of Kieta on Bougainville Island, southeast of the enemy's big Solomons base at Buka.

Reich Bombed:

Russians Attack Eastern Germany

The Soviet attacks on Eastern Germany and Budapest were announced by the Berlin Radio which, in characteristic fashion, termed them "nuisance raids" and minimized their effectiveness.

Subsequently both the German and Italian Radios broadcast dispatches from Budapest attributing the raids on Budapest to "English planes" and reported there were a number of civilian casualties.

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm asserted Berlin had a small scale air raid during the night, presumably carried out by Soviet bombers, but there was no such mention in Berlin radiocasts heard up to mid-day.

The only overnight activity attributed to the RAF by the British Air Ministry was a bombing attack on a German convoy off the Dutch coast, which a communiqué said had resulted in one ship, the largest of the convoy, being set afire.

Indicative, however, of the concern inspired by the two-way offensive which the British and Russian Air Forces have been conducting was the fact that the Berlin Radio, as well as transmitters in Budapest, Paris and Czechoslovakia, went off the air abruptly durng th night.

The attack upon Budapest was the second which the Hungarian Capital has undergone since the start of the war. Russian planes bombed the city for the first time on the night of Sept. 4 and were reported to have set many fires.

Last night was only the third time this month that RAF bombers had not been over Germany during the hours of darkness, British raiders having spread their wings over Germany on six of the preceding eight nights.

Egypt:

British Units Engage Axis Tank Columns

Cairo dispatches provided the only detailed accounts of developments on the once more quiescent Egyptian Front. British headquarters in the Egyptian Capital announced that British mobile columns and artillery had engaged small columns of Axis tanks in the southern sector of the desert battleground west of El Himeimat.

Activity on the night of Sept. 8 was reported limited to general patrol work and artillery exchanges in the northern and central sectors.

"Air activity over the battle area was on a reduced scale," the British communiqué said, "although our light bombers scored hits on lorries on the Sidi-Barrani-Matruh road."

Long-range British fighters shot a Messerschmitt 109 into the Mediterranean and Malta fliers downed two Axis fighters over Sicily, it was announced.

The German High Command said merely that German dive-bombers heavily attacked British positions in Egypt, scoring direct hits on artillery and tank units.

China:

Stalingrad Key To Siberian Move?

An authoritative Chinese commentator said in Chungking that whether open conflict breaks out between Japan and Russia may depend upon the outcome at Stalingrad.

"Japan might move against Siberia if the Germans overcame Soviet resistance at Stalingrad," the commentator said, "but she might stay her hand if the Nazi drive collapses."

Japanese leaders are finding it difficult to decide upon their next move, he added, but he predicted that the estimated six divisions in Burma are more likely to be used against China than India.

"India can be ruled out at present," he said.

A High Command communiqué was confined to the report of a clash in Hupeh Province in which, it was said, an attacking enemy force was "hurled back with Severe losses" when it tried to drive southwestward along the Yangtze River toward Kuanyingchow.

In London, George Yeh, director of the Chinese Information Ministry in the British Capital, estimated that China has lost about 6,000,000 killed and wounded against Japan's 2,500,000 in five years of war.

Western Atlantic:

Two Torpedoings Announced by Navy

The torpedoing of two more ships—an American merchantman and a Polish cargo carrier, both attacked off the South American coast, brought to 461 the Associated Press count of announced Western Atlantic sinkings since entry of the United States into the war.

The captains of both ships were taken prisoner aboard the raiders, the United States Navy disclosed, boosting to nine the number of merchant ship commanders reported held by Axis submarines following destruction of their craft.

Frank Lowe, a Canadian Press writer, reported from an East Coast Canadian air base today that a record covering this summer's operations showed more U-boats destroyed by bombers off Canada's East Coast than United Nations' surface ships sunk there by submarines.

Mr. Lowe said that the sinkings were recorded in the intelligence office of the base headquarters.

'Tommy Atkins' Pay Is Raised At £43,000,000 British Cost

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps announced increases today in the basic pay of British armed forces at an annual cost of £43,000,000, after the House of Commons had heard the lament of an anonymous "Tommy Atkins" over his scale as compared with that in the United States Army.

The government also boosted about 20 cents a week the allowances for each of the soldiers' minor dependents. The first child now received about $1.70 a week.

Allowances for officers' dependents were raised on a similar scale.

The pay increase will be about 70 cents a week for all men in the armed services below commissioned ranks and about 45 cents for women, Mr. Cripps said.

However, members of Britain's armed forces still will be among the world's lowest paid.

Mr. Cripps referred to the high wages paid American soldiers and sailors and added:

"I would like to take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to the American soldiers, sailors, and airmen for the most helpful way in which they are doing their utmost to diminish in every way they can the incidence of this difference of pay in this country."

Capt. Frederick Bellenger, a Laborite, asserted that the British soldier with proficiency pay received about 50 cent a day in contrast with about $2 for American soldiers.

He read the members from a soldier's letter:

"I have been asked by my officers to treat the Yanks as good pals and make them feel at home . . . but as we are now in two different spheres or standards of life financially this makes our intentions hopeless to fulfill unless we want to resort to sponging and generally speaking Tommy Atkins is not a sponger."

Canada July Strike Rise Big

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 (CP)—The number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during July showed an increase of almost 50 per cent as compared with June, the Labor Department reported in figures released yesterday.

The number of disputes in July was 73, compared with 54 in June and 29 in July, 1941. Employees involved numbered 22,672 while for June the corresponding figure was 16,069 and for July, 1941, 22,170. In man working days, the time loss for July, was reported at 54,402; for June 41,232 and for July, 1941, 48,859.

Disputes in July which accounted for considerable time loss involved munitions workers at Herrier, Quebec, shipyard workers, blacksmiths and machinists at Vancouver, wood factory workers at Lachute, Quebec, tobacco workers at Montreal, paper products workers and cable makers at St. John's Quebec, and distillery workers at Montreal.

Meanwhile officials of three union organizations today voiced approval of the principle by "equal pay for equal work" which has been adopted by the National War Labor Board.

Adoption of this policy is expected to equalize basic rates for women employees with those of men on many jobs.

"This is a principle that the Trades and Labor Congress has advocated several times and it was strongly reiterated at our recent convention in Winnipeg," said Arthur d'Aoust, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress.

Officials of the Canadian Congress of Labor also voiced approval.

"We are strongly in favor of the principle of this," said Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer. "We have been asking for it for some time. The details of the new order will require some study."

Polish Refugee Gets Smuggling Sentence

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10 (AP)—Mojzesz Helman, Polish refugee, pleaded guilty in Federal Court yesterday to a charge of smuggling $9,000 in uncut diamonds into the United States and was sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined $1,000 by Judge W. Calvin Chesnut.

Mr. Helman and his wife, who entered Baltimore July 30 on a refugee ship from Lisbon, also face deportation.

In asking punishment for Mr. Helman, United States Attorney Bernard J. Flynn asserted his deportation to Europe would be "the worst punishment that could be given."

The refugee was arrested after a customs official discovered jewelry described as worth $50,000 and $2,000 in American currency cached in the false bottom of a suitcase.

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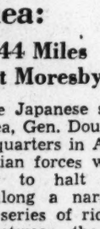

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Forced Unionism Trend in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 10—Federal Government moves toward the introduction of compulsory unionism were disclosed this week when attention was drawn to a clause inserted in defense contracts. Cited as typical was the clause in defense clothing contracts reading, "The contractor shall within seven days hereof enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing and Allied Trades Union of Australia in accordance with provisions of awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court."

Union circles declared the caluse was inserted as a result of the deputation from the union to the Minister of Supply. It was added that the effect was to prohibit the employment of nonunion labor on defense contracts. There have been many indications of unionists putting pressure on Federal and State labor governments on compulsory unionism, first fruit of which was the announcement last February by New South Wales Minister of Labor Hamilton Knight that he intended to introduce compulsion in this State.

Almost immediately, however, it became clear that State action probably would be unnecessary, as Federal ministers in charge of departments letting contracts to private industry indicated that they were in favor of forcing contractors to become parties to awards giving preference to unionists. In any event, there has been nothing more heard of an individual move by New South Wales.

Meanwhile, two schools of thought — supporters of compulsory unionism and supporters of voluntary usionism — have been stating their cases. Federal Opposition Leader A. W. Fadden may be cited as representative of the opponents of compulsion.

Negation of Freedom

Mr. Fadden said: "Compulsory unionism is a negation of that fundamental freedom guaranteed by democracy which Australians are fighting so strenuously to maintain. Membership in a union implies compliance with its rules, and an intending member should be free to choose whether he wishes to relinquish part of his individual freedom of action in exchange for the benefits which membership might bestow on him. Executives of Australian unions give political allegiance to the Labor Party. Members of these unions, although they belong to all political parties, find a proportion of the yearly fees they pay contributed to the Labor political machine. If a member is compelled to join a union, this compulsory levy is nothing more than an attempted annihilation of political views and consequently dangerousy fascist in its implications."

The case for compulsion was stated by Australian Council of Trades Unions President Monks, who declared: "The request for compulsory unionism simply is a recognition of the principle that each person gaining benefits through the efforts of unionism should subscribe to the cost. We are not seeking compulsory unionism as the price of 100 per cent war production, but we are entitled to see our organization preserved during war the same as the Chamber of Manufacturers is prserved to watch over the interests of the employers."

Opponents of compulsory unionism have been quoting Commonwealth statistician's figures in support of their contention that compulsion is desired by only a minority of the workers. A statistician estimated that as of June 30, 1942, wage and salary earners of all Australia numbered 2,769,000, of whom 1,132,600 were members of trades unions.

Therefore, say the opponents of compulsion, the inevitable conclusion is that "a minority of workers is endeavoring to enforce the compulsory principle on a large majority not desiring to belong to a union. On the surface, it seems hard to find fault with the argument, but closer examination shows that Statistician's figures include many salary earners far removed from the normal field of unionism. This opinion is shown in truer perspective by the public-opinion poll taken in the middle of July soon after compulsory unionism became the question of the hour. About 250 centers in all the states were polled and all the major population groups sampled in approximately the same proportion existing in the population as a whole. Of each 100 interviewed, 52 favored voluntary unionism, 36 compulsion, 7 were undecided, and 5 gave no answer. But included in each 100 were many who had either no contact with unionism or contacted it as employers.

A more sectionalized analysis of the male vote into occupational groups showed majority support for compulsion in centers among semiskilled and unskilled workers, with a majority of skilled workers also supporting the idea. The percentage of skilled workers in favor was 58, of semiskilled 60, and of unskilled 61. A separate count of the answers of men in all economic groups who vote Labor gave compulsory unionism 61 per cent, voluntary 35, undecided 4.

There is little doubt that in Australia today, unionism as a general idea is universally accepted as a normal means of protecting the interests of workers when bargaining with employers. If that were all which were visible in the move for compulsion, there probably would be little opposition. The kernel of the opposition now being shown is to be found in the apprehension that the resultant increase in union membership would mean a greater Labor vote as the result of political action by the unions.

25 Japanese Ships Sunk in Five Months

By the Associated Press

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Sept. 10. Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed that United Nations' forces have definitely sunk 25 Japanese warships and transports and destroyed 300 enemy planes in less than five months.

In addition, 41 other Japanese warships and transports were damaged and 177 enemy planes severely damaged or "probably damaged," making an aerial toll of 477.

Enemy ships sunk included 3 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 2 destroyers, 3 large submarines, 4 midget submarines, and 12 transport or cargo ships.

Shipping Must Win General Littlejohn Says of This War

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—It takes 10½ shipping tons to bring one American soldier to Britain and 1½ shipping tons a month to maintain him here, Brig. Gen. Robert Littlejohn, United States Army Quartermaster Corps, disclosed at a press conference today detailing the magnitude of operating the vital supply line to American forces.

"Shipping must win this war," he declared.

General Littlejohn explained that the Army "A" ration weighs six and one-quarter pounds a man a day, aggregating about 200 pounds a month for each individual.

The job of supplying this is being helped considerably by British surpluses—such as potatoes, carrots, cabbage, beets, turnips and plums—which are being furnished on a reciprocal lend-lease arrangement, he said.

Two-thirds of the American forces in Britain have been living on American rations and one-third on a modified British ration, he disclosed, because local circumstances required modifications in trying to satisfy American gustatorial idiosyncrasies—such as the desire for more pickles, macaroni, coffee, butter and meat, less bread and a wider variety of fruits and vegetables.

Forgotten Railroad Salvaged on Coast

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10 (AP)—Steel from a lost and forgotten railroad line is being recovered by the War Production Board to help the Nation's war effort.

The line, the Hueneme, Malibu and Port Los Angeles Railway, was built 30 years ago at a cost of approximately half a million dollars in a fight to keep the Southern Pacific from building through the historic Malibu Rancho, which stretched for miles along the Pacific Ocean.

Abandoned after the Southern Pacific built its line into Los Angeles through mountain passes over another route, much of the railroad was covered by earth slides and forgotten. Part of the rails were sold for junk a decade ago.

The remainder of the line was discovered when a woman informed the WPB offices of a pair of rails extending into the surf near Point Mugu. Robert L. Deards, District Chief of the WPB Salvage Division, said more than 150 tons of steel already has been recovered.

U. S.-British Chiefs Confer

Associated Press

War Conference in Middle East

Maj. Gen. Russell Maxwell (left), head of the United States forces in the Egyptian battle zone, confers with Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British general staff, over a map at United States headquarters somewhere in the Middle East.

Soviet Push West of Moscow May Be Winter War Preview

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 10—The limited counteroffensive the Soviets are carrying out in the Vyazma-Gzhatsk-Rzhev area west of Mossow may be a possible preview of operations in Russia this winter. Then, as now, the Russian armies will be confronted with the task of breaking through formidable fortifications which the Germans have set up.

On the basis of the results thus far gained in the Vyazma-Gzhatsk-Rzhev sector, piercing of the Nazi defenses will be a prodigious undertaking but not an impossible one.

The Germans, according to all reports, are building an elaborate series of defenses on the Eastern front behind which they intend to retire when winter comes, releasing the majority of their forces for duties elsewhere. These fortifications embody new ideas worked out by Nazi engineers and the best features of the remarkable Russian defenses-in-depth which have cost the Germans so heavily. Presumably the Russians already have encountered some of them in their counteroffensive and thus the fighting in the Vyazma-Gzhatsk-Rzhev sector becomes experimental for both sides.

The Russian attack on the Nazi defenses also should provide the United States and Britain with much useful information in planning their attacks on Germany's extensive fortified areas in western Europe.

Stalingrad provides a first-class demonstration of Russian anti-tank defenses developed in the course of the war. Soviet artillery combats German panzers not by barrage fire but by what might be called whirlwind fire traveling erratically up and down the front as the Germans change the direction of their concentrated blows. Naturally there are intervals, sometimes brief, sometimes long, when some narrow sector has been held by companies of infantry temporarily unsupported by artillery or tanks. Whatever the odds, these men are expected to hold on to the last with their grenades, combustible bottles and anti-tank rifles.

It is the frequency of such cases that explains why Soviet Army press propaganda is constantly demanding courage and utmost bravery, although these qualities have never been deficient in the Russian Army.

The military picture in Southern Russia is a remarkable one by any standard. One German army is trying to encircle a navy. Another is recklessly pushing eastward to the Volga with its communications daily becoming more attenuated. And still other Germans with exaggerated prudence are raising massive fortifications many hundred miles away on the west shores of the Black Sea.

There are no end of anomalies. One of the most conspicuous of these is Stalingrad. It has happened many times in the history of war that rivers have defended towns but here is a town that must defend a river—Stalingrad must save the Volga. Russia's fight is hard enough, but with the Germans astride its greatest European river it would be very much harder for many reasons, which Pravda and other Soviet papers have explained to the Soviet public in terms of the utmost gravity.

MacArthur Park Guns Taken in Scrap Drive

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 10 (AP)—The martial atmosphere of MacArthur Park, birthplace of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, dropped today as Camp Robinson soldiers stripped the park of its Civil and Spanish-American War cannon, howitzers, and motors for scrap metal.

The weapons were donated to the scrap-metal drive by the Little Rock City Council.

Even the small howitzer in front of the old arsenal building in which General MacArthur was born was ripped from its brick pedestal and carted away.

Churchill's Political Standing Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 10—That Prime Minister Churchill's political standing is immeasurably higher in Great Britain today than it was when he set forth on his Moscow and Middle East visits, is the unquestioned lesson of Parliamentary and public reaction to the Prime Minister's war statement in Commons on Sept. 8.

Nine weeks ago Mr. Churchill was politically on the defensive, warding off a Commons vote of censure on his handling of the war. Today the British nation is heartened more than anything else by the offensive spirit the Prime Minister has shown on his return from recent journeyings. With this new confidence of Britain's Prime Minister is coupled President Roosevelt's latest promise of attack. Together, they are seen as pointing to an early realization of the popular cry among the United Nations for decisive action.

Mr. Churchill returned to Commons like a man with greatly increased stature. It seemed that in the vast expanses he had covered since the last meeting of Parliament, in the clear rarefied heights at which he had flown, in his contact with stark action in the desert battlefield and most of all in his meeting with Russia's "rugged war chief," he had gained new coolness, perspective and, above all, confidence. In his absence from home he seemed to have rededicated himself to one single transcending purpose—the utter elimination of the wickedness of Nazism and its counterparts.

Parliament Impressed

Reflecting that aura of contact with great events and great issues, he addressed Commons. Parliament was impressed and for the time being could not find the words or the mood to ask where, when and how are the United Nations going to attack. But today Members of Parliament are asking those questions among themselves as are ordinary folks.

The Churchill speech has had a particularly widespread appeal—first, because it is taken as a renewal of the promise of a second front at the earliest possible moment to relieve the strain on Russia; secondly, because it frankly admits that it is not surprising the Russians feel that Britain and the United States have not done enough hitherto to take the weight off the Eastern Front; and, third, because Mr. Churchill admitted that only the deeds of the United Nations could prove to the Russians that the assurances Mr. Churchill gave Joseph Stalin of unqualified support would be fulfilled.

"Deed, not words" is the keynote of several newspaper editorials here. For while the Churchill speech is warmly welcomed for its optimistic tone and as probably reflecting a new turning point in the war, nevertheless there is an urgent warning note in papers of as widely differing viewpoints as The Times of London and the Daily Worker. Both these stress the tremendous new effort needed from all—Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, soldiers, factory workers—if the pledge to Russia is to be honored, namely, that no sacrifice will be too great for victory.

The Times' Opinion

For in the opinion of The Times it is a reflection on the war effort of the other United Nations that they are still only preparing to open a second front offensive which the Russians so badly need and the Germans so greatly dread.

Parliament has been temporarily silenced by the way Mr. Churchill marshalled favorable facts in the war situation and by the skilful way he still left many vital questions unanswered. All the same, the fact that these questions remain unanswered has not passed unnoticed here. For the Trade Unions Congress instance, at Blackpool is demanding complete Government control of all war industries as a step toward victory.

Renewal of Labor's demand for nationalization will be sharply re-echoed in Commons when Parliament reassembles again. Other vital issues such as India, soldiers' pay, national finance and peace aims will soon have Parliament in lively debate again.

For the time being Parliament may be ready to turn its attention from when and where a second front should be launched and to concentrate more on driving forward with the war effort generally, thus lessening the danger that political pressure might lead to large scale military action before preparations in the rear are ready. The session Sept. 8 certainly suggested Commons is now finally convinced the Government and general staffs really have preparations in an advanced stage for a full scale military action to relieve pressure on Russia.

Parliament to Ask Another Extension

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 10

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that a bill to prolong the life of the present Parliament would be presented today.

It will be the third time Parliament has been asked to extend itself in order to avoid a wartime election. Similar acts were passed in 1940 and 1941.

In reply to a question whether he or Deputy Prime Minister Maj. Clement Attlee would answer questions relating to casualties at Dieppe, Mr. Churchill said, "I am not contemplating any immediate absence."

Hero on Lexington Awarded Navy Cross

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 10 (AP)—Commander Arthur J. White, one of World War II's previously undisclosed naval heroes and a survivor of the U. S. Aircraft Carrier Lexington, received the Naval Cross Sept. 9 during simple ceremonies at the United States Naval Academy.

Commander White was cited for his refusal to abandon ship although severely wounded by two thunderous explosions which shattered the stricken carrier in the Coral Sea.

While Japanese torpedo-planes and dive-bombers dumped their loads on and about the Lexington, Commander White, a senior medical officer, transferred his patients from a shattered dressing station and thence to a rescue ship before leaving his post.

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Nazis Issue Ultimatum to Czechs

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis have given the Czech people what they term a last opportunity to revise their attitude toward the Reich and accept as final the German overlordship. Mobilizing the press and radio in the Protectorate for that purpose, the Nazis have made it unmistakably clear that further stubborness on the part of the Czechs would result in disaster, since the Reich was strong enough to destroy any nucleous of resistance.

As the Prague daily Narodni Politika wrote, it would not make any difference to the German Government whether they had to execute a few individuals or the whole people. The paper warned the Czechs that the Nazi authorities would not be satisfied with a mere ending of active resistance. What was demanded was active collaboration and anything less than that would provoke the Germans to "exile" the Czechs from the new Europe.

To this ultimatum the official German newspaper in Prague "Neue Tag" added that the Protectorate Government had been given free hand in choosing its method of saving the Czechs from a fate comparable to that of the Poles.

How the "saving-campaign" worked could be seen from the fact that, though the state of emergency imposed after the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich on May 27 was revoked on July 3, the mass execution of alleged conspirators went on unabated. Some 1,500 Czechs were executed in June and the first half of July of this year.

This figure does not include persons who succumbed in concentration camps and prisons from what the Nazis call "natural causes." Most of the victims had been tried by the newly created German People's Court in Prague which set a horror-record of expediency, deciding up to 100 cases a day.

Hand in hand with the terror tactics of the Nazis go their attempts to win the Czechs over by favors and honors of rather a clumsy character. The birthday of Dr. Emil Hacha, nominal president of the Protectorate, was made the occasion for an elaborate celebration.

Despite the heavy pressure of military work at the Eastern front, Adolf Hitler took time to write a letter of congratulation, and Reich Minister without Portfolio Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, was dispatched from Berlin to hand the document to President Hacha. Both the Nazi Minister and Sudeten-German Dr. Josef H. Frank, deputy of the late Heydrich, harrangued the veteran puppet-president in a room crowded with gray-clad officers of the occupation army and the black uniforms of SS-men.

The speakers praised the political wisdom which Dr. Hacha had shown by selling out to Hitler and they promised to go on supporting his "enlightened policy."

Research Institute Formed

Climax of the performance was the announcement of an $800,000 "Emil Hach Endowment for Deserving Aryan Students of Czech Nationality."

The Nazis then established a Czech-Moravian "Research Institute" in Prague and named it the "Reinhard Heydrich Foundation for Scientific Research."

The institute is dedicated to the study of national, cultural, legal and economic problems in the Czechoslovakian territory. The staff consists almost exclusively of Nazi "scholars," most of whom were imported from the Vienna University.

There will be hardly any Czech research workers at the Heydrich Foundation, nor will it be easy to find "deserving Aryan Czech students" as recipients of the Hacha Endowment. Czech youth holds itself strictly aloof from the new masters. The Nazis are keenly disappointed that the Czech Quisling, Minister of Education Moravec, has signally failed in his endeavor to re-educate Czech youth.

Minister Moravec himself admitted in a recent speech in Olomouc that "some" pupils obey the enemy and indulge in anti-Reich intrigue to such a degree that he was forced to order the closing of several secondary schools.

However, while the Nazis are not pleased with the political ideas of the young Czechs, they welcome the closing of schools. Reduction of the educational standards among the conquered nations is one of the chief tenets of their program.

Craft Schools Increased

According to latest reports measures are being taken in the Protectorate to reverse the proportion of students at vocational and high schools. Until now there were three times more high schools than vocational schools in Czechoslovakia. This proportion is to be changed to 2 to 1 in favor of schools in which craftsmen and skilled laborers of all kinds are to be trained.

Germany needs workers. Not only for the war effort but also for the New Order which shall be imposed after the war. The Protectorate is slated to provide a large quota of these workers. At the moment, however, relations between Czech laborers and Nazis is at its worst. This, despite an address delivered by Dr. Voss, managing director of the Skoda armament works, in which he emphasized that Hitler "loves" labor and that it was only because of the Führer's respect for the Czech munition workers that he abstained from taking the sharpest steps after the assassination of Heydrich.

Unfortunately, Dr. Voos' statement was made just on the eve of the mass murder of Czech miners and steel workers at Lidice.

But apart from that ill-timed declaration of "love," hardly a month passes by without new repressive measures against workers.

Last February the nine-hour Sunday shift was introduced in Czech coal mines. In March a decree was issued disqualifying for benefits under the social insurance scheme every worker who conducted himself hostile to the Reich.

Pressure on Workers

In July, payment on results, that is on a piecework basis, was introduced in the building trade. This measure is intended to speed up production. Yet the low output in Czech factories is not only due to deliberate slow-down tactics but also to the undernourishment of the workers.

The Narodni Politika announced recently that new airplane factories are to be opened in the Protectorate. The Vienna "Flugmotorenwerke Ostmark" are reported to be looking for construction engineers, technicians, clerks and mechanics.

For the time being, Czechoslovakia is a safer place than the German industrial centers, and the Nazis are anxious to make the widest possible use of it.

On the other hand, many of the German families from the Reich which came to Bohemia and Moravia after the occupation and settled in houses and farms which they bought for a song, are now reported beginning to sell their property.

They are preparing to return home. Heydrich's assassination served them as warning. They reason that if the Nazi chieftain could not be protected, their personal safety is in still greater danger.

Czech Reorganization Reaches Police Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Sept. 10

Reorganization of the "Protectorate" administration which has been under way since the assassination of Gestapo Agent Reinhard Heydrich at the hand of two Czech patriots has now been extended to the Protectorate Police Force, according to reports reaching Czech sources here.

Until now the policemen were all Czechs, with Germans in executive positions. New policemen are now being sought and German and Protectorate citizens between the ages of 18 and 30 have been asked to apply.

Questions Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser's plan for constructing huge cargo planes is impractical, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker believes, but he proposes that the master West Coast shipbuilder be made co-ordinator of air cargo production because of his ability to put materials and men to work.

Cargo planes of the type proposed by Mr. Kaiser, the famed flyer said in an interview last night, are impractical from the outset because such a plane would require land-locked harbors and lakes from which to operate.

"If we built 5,000 of them right now you wouldn't find enough land-locked harbors and lakes on the shores of America to get them in and out."

Captain Rickenbacker said he respected Mr. Kaiser as being one of the ablest industrialists and shipbuilders in the United States.

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Indian Leaders Before Arrest

Associated Press

All-India Congress Party Leaders Confer

Mohandas K. Gandhi, right, talks with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, extreme left, during a conference of leaders of the All-India Congress Party at Wardha on June 24. With glasses, on left, is Mr. Gandhi's personal secretary, Mahadev Desai, who passed on during confinement in the Aga Khan's palace near Poona after the arrest of the Indian leaders.

Nation-Wide Gas Rationing Urged in Baruch Report

Continued from Page 1

which makes a rigid speed limit all the more imperative.

The Baruch-Conant-Compton report did not stop with merely urging the necessity of complete and full reorganization of the agencies handling rubber. It told the President exactly what they felt ought to be done. That was:

1. A directive by the President ordering the Rubber Reserve Company and all other Government agencies to act in all matters relative to the rubber program as directed by the Chairman of the War Production Board.

2. The appointment by the Chairman of the War Production Board of a Rubber Administrator, delegating to him full and complete authority in all matters related to rubber, including research, development, construction and operation of plants. The chairman of the WPB should divest himself of all direct concern with these matters.

3. Establishment of an adequate technical staff, properly staffed under the immediate supervision of the Rubber Administrator, and that funds be provided for these purposes.

4. The Petroleum Co-ordinator be directed by Presidential order to act on specific directives from Rubber Administrator to explore all methods for the production of butadiene from petroleum and natural gas products and to recommend new proposals to the Rubber Administrator for consideration and action.

"However," the Committee added, "to make certain there are no construction delays because of conflicting authority, the construction of all plants and equipment concerned with the production and purification of butadiene from oil shall be under the direction of the Rubber Administrator. The Petroleum Co-ordinator shall supervise the operation of these plants, after construction, but he shall not change the presently authorized program (or plans for operation) except as approved by the Rubber Administrator."

Funds for Administrator

As the situation develops it may be desirable, the Committee significantly remarked, that the funds required for the rubber program be put directly at the disposal of the Chairman of the War Production Board for the purposes of the Rubber Administrator instead of, as at present, indirectly through the Federal Loan Agency.

"The most important feature of these administrative changes," it said, "is the type of man who is appointed as Administrator. He should be a man of unusual capacity, a thoroughly competent operating and manufacturing executive, preferably with experience in the rubber industry. No plan of organization can bolster up a weak man sufficiently to meet the difficult problems he must face."

The Committee reported that the present rubber situation is "so dangerous that unless corrective measures are taken immediately this country will face both a military and civilian collapse."

The enlarged synthetic program added up to annual production of 1,100,000 tons of all synthetics, compared with the present program of about 705,000 tons of buna-S, the principal type being produced in the United States.

The Committee said that tires on civilian cars are wearing down at a rate eight times greater than they are being replaced and that if this rate continues, in 1944 "there will be an all but complete collapse of the 27,000,000 passenger cars in America."

Saying that the country "is dependent, finally, upon the production of synthetic rubber," the Committee bemoaned errors of the past "growing out of procrastinations, indecisions, conflict of authority, clashes of personalities, lack of understanding, delays, and early non-use of known alcohol processes."

In concluding its summary of findings and recommendations, the Committee pointed out that never before has the United States embarked on an undertaking comparable to the development of the synthetic rubber program.

"It is not only an ambitious technical project that must be rushed to completion at breakneck speed but in large measure it is a new political and economic undertaking," it said. "It seems to us of vital importance that this program be managed in a spirit of the fullest competition and interchange of information among all groups. On the one hand, there should be the most complete interchange of information and on the other, as much competition in research, development and operation as possible. Such, after all, are the conditions in the field of laboratory science where during the last hundred years such tremendous strides have been made—co-operation and competition going hand in hand."

'Synthetic' a New Industry

The Committee mentioned the fact that the production of synthetic rubber is potentially a large new postwar industry and that different groups will be contesting for a share in this postwar industry. This struggle should not, it held, be allowed to obscure the basic facts of our situation as regards the war and rubber. No matter what processes were provided in the program, there would be the same uncertainties as to the future, the same huge requirements, the same threat to our essential civilian economy, and the same necessity for conserving the rubber we have until our new rubber comes in.

The committee recognized that there still is room for reasonable scientific disagreement over many of the processes for making rubber that are being developed, and it is even likely that before much of the synthetic rubber now planned is produced, better processes will have proven themselves. In any new industry the processes of today are outmoded by the processes of tomorrow and tomorrow's by those of the next day. However, the need for rubber quickly was described as too great to wait upon perfection and the Committee admonition and appeal were: "Bull the present program through."

In drawing up its recommendations the Committee sought to find a basis upon which the entire nation could go forward together, uniting its energies against the enemy instead of dissipating them in domestic wrangling.

"It appreciates," it concluded, "that it is asking the public to make sacrifices because of mistakes that have been made and for which the people are not to blame. But wrong things done in the past cannot be cited as a defense for making mistakes in the future. The war demands that we do these things. Victory can be won in no other way."

Churchill Sees Tokyo's Hand In All-India Congress Moves

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill charged today that widespread Japanese "fifth column" activity may have been behind the All-India Congress Party's drive for immediate independence, but he told the House of Commons that the course of events in India had been improving "and is, on the whole, reassuring."

The Prime Minister's review of the Indian situation laid special emphasis on the turbulent events of the past two months and their bearing on the United Nations' war effort.

Mr. Churchill rejected a proposal for a vote to show whether the House approved his statement but suggested that a full-dress debate with a vote might be arranged later.

He minimized the influence of the Congress, which he accused of discarding Mohandas K. Gandhi's non-violence principles, and declared that 90,000,000 Moslems were "fundamentally opposed" to it—to which a Member cried, "Nonsense."

As a measure of the Congress' influence, Mr. Churchill mentioned that more than 1,000,000 Indians have volunteered for war service and that 40,000 volunteers in the past two months made an enlistment record.

Shinwell Displeased

When he finished, Emanuel Shinwell, a Laborite critic of the Government, told the House that Mr. Churchill's statement would profoundly disappoint and shock millions of people.

The Prime Minister said the principles of the Government's declaration — basically, dominion status—which formed the basis of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India "must be taken as representing the settled policy" of Great Britain.

He told questioners later, however, that he had no information to indicate any Indian tendency to accept the once-rejected Cripps proposals and added that in "the present state of affairs in India, with invasion not far off, these constitutional solutions and agreements are very difficult to come to."

He declared the Congress Party, Hindu organization which was influential in the rejection of Sir Stafford's proposal of dominion status for India after the war in return for increased aid in the United Nations war effort, does not represent all India.

"Mohandas Gandhi and his followers will be kept out of harm's way until the troubles subside," the Prime Minister said.

Problem Not Solved

He said that although the Congress Party rejected the Cripps representations, "this does not end the matter." He contended that it failed to represent a majority of India's millions.

"Large reinforcements have reached India and the number of white soldiers now in India is larger than at any time in the British connection," Mr. Churchill said.

He said the Government intended to give all the necessary support to the Viceroy and Executive "in firm but temperate measures by which they are protecting the life of Indian communities and leaving the Indian and British Armies free to defend the soil of India from the Japanese."

Less than 500 persons have been killed in India since the disturbances started a month ago, he said.

"The situation in India at this moment gives no occasion for undue despondency or alarm," Mr. Churchill continued.

Seduction Alleged

The Prime Minister spoke after L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, told questioners in Commons that "there is no room for negotiations in the circumstances which Mr. Gandhi has described as open rebellion."

Mr. Churchill asserted the Congress had "come into the open as a revolutionary movement," but has been revealed as "impotent in seducing the Indian Army and drawing away from their duty an enormous body of Indian officials."

The Congress does not even represent the Hindu masses, he said. He declared it to be "a political organization built around a party machine and sustained by certain manufacturing and financial interests."

Mr. Churchill declared that the Congress had abandoned "in many respects" Mr. Gandhi's non-violence policy and cited sporadic lootings and attack on police "accompanied from time to time by revolting atrocities."

Concerning the possibility that the Congress had been aided by Japanese "fifth columnists" Mr. Churchill told the House that "it is noteworthy, for instance, that communications of Indian forces defending Bengal and on the Assam frontier had been especially attacked."

India Disturbances

BOMBAY, Sept. 10 (AP)—A wave of disturbances in various parts of India marked the end of the first month of Mohandas K. Gandhi's detention today, resulting in gunplay in which several persons were wounded and in arrests of 350 in Bombay.

Police charged a crowd attempting to hold a meeting in Bombay and opened fire when the crowd threw stones. Among the 350 arrested were 156 women.

Police and troops patrolled the streets at New Delhi to prevent demonstrations. Sixty persons were arrested in the northwest frontier province, the first arrests there since the disturbances began a month ago.

Fifty were arrested in Gandhi's home town, Wardha.

At Karachi nine Hurs were hanged for various offenses, making a total of 69 executed since the Government proclaimed martial law to deal with these fanatical tribesmen.

[Reuters reported in London today from Lucknow, India, that a police inspector and a constable had been killed by a crowd of Indian demonstrators at Sadat.]

Commons Recess Plan

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The House of Commons yesterday accepted a Government motion for a recess after the present series of sittings.

A sitting which was to have included a two-day war debate petered out Sept. 8 after only three members of Commons besides the Prime Minister had spoken. When Mr. Churchill finished his war review all except a half a dozen members followed him out of the House. This caused Sir Stafford Cripps, House Leader, to remark acidly on the attitude of members "who cannot wait because of lunch or some other reason."

Session Extension

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that a bill to prolong the life of the present Parliament would be presented today.

It will be the third time Parliament has been asked to extend its own life in order to avoid a wartime election. Similar acts were passed in 1940 and 1941.

In reply to a question whether he or Deputy Prime Minister Maj. Clement Attlee would answer questions relating to casualties at Dieppe, Mr. Churchill said "I am not contemplating any immediate absence."

Jail for Crosby Threat

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10 (AP)—A five-year penitentiary term was given Samuel F. Rubin, Sept. 9, after he pleaded guilty in Federal Court to threatening Bing Crosby and two of the singer's children with death unless they paid him $1,000.

Herriot's Protest to Pétain Completes Parliament Break

Continued from Page 1

secretary, have been arrested and sent to Vals-les-Bains. Moreover, M. Herriot and M. Jeanneney must be well aware that the French public will receive no official information, neither of their letter nor of their final fate.

M. Laval had employe dall his shrewd and ingenious cunning to outwit and to deceive the National Assembly which met in July, 1940. He promised to the Parliament that its constitutional rights would not be abolished and that it would be only sent on vacation, ratifying later the new French constitution.

Hollow Promises

M. Laval apparently never intended to keep his engagements. The French chambers never were convoked, again the Presidents of the assemblies who remained in function were exiled to Chatelguyon and were finally dismissed. The letter of the two Presidents protests strongly against this clear violation of all promises on part of the Marshal an dof his Chief of Government.

By deceiving the French Parliament, Mr. Laval, however, had succeeded in obtaining a majority for the establishment of the Pétain regime. The final vote instituting Marshal Pétain Chief of the French State was 569 against 80. And yet, even under these circumstances it is highly doubtful if the vote of the National Assembly had been legally valid. 200 French Senators and Deputies, among them leading personalities of the left parties, according to reports, had been tricked by M. Laval to sail to North Africa, where France should continue to resist. These Deputies were unable to return in time and to vote the constitutional change.

People Deceived

In July, 1940, however, the Parliament and their Presidents had enacted M. Laval's illegal proceedings and the French people were left under the impression that the new authoritartan regime had been voted by a two-thirds majority of their representative assemblies.

Today, the deposed Parliamentary leaders have destroyed the legend of Pétain's legality and they have pointed out that the marshal is usurping power which the Parliament had never thought to abandon. The marshal. they declare, has deceived the French people and he has "substituted unlimited dictatorship for guarantees that are the essential rules of civil and penal rights."

Never before has the mask which in the eyes of many persons still covers the true face of French Fascism been so ruthlessly torn away. It is, moreover, very significant that in the letter which the two Presidents addressed to Marshal Pétain the name of Pierre Laval, France's actual ruler, is not even mentioned. M. Herriot and M. Jeanneney are unwilling to make a discrimination between the Chief and the French State and his collaborator. They are anxious to state that Marshal Pétain fully shares the responsibility for the fateful acts of his government.

Travel Rationing Is Near, Canadian Public Warned

CHICAGO (AP)—Travel rationing for Canadians is a certainty, George S. Gray, Canadian transit controller, told the American Transit Association.

"The travel honeymoon is over," Mr. Gray said in an address. "Travel rationing in as sure as tea rationing and will hurt like the rubber shortage."

Mr. Gray outlined a wartime industrial transit plan which will soon be applied to all workers in essential industry, determining the number of private cars to be permitted in use for the transportation of workers not served by public facilities.

Further restrictions on taxicabs were also predicted by Mr. Gray.

"There is much still to be done but I have no fears that we will not be ready when the going gets tough," the controller said in speaking of Canada's transportation problems as a whole.

"We now are working on the assumption that the facilities which we now have must see us through the duration. If no more street cars or buses are to be built, our transit utilities will make the best of what they have."

Classification of every city and interurban bus, every taxi and drive-yourself car now is being made according to their performance.

"It is not going to be an easy job to determine what services are to continue, but it has to be done," he said. "Obviously, city services and those special services to war industry are essential and will increase, which makes it all the more imperative to limit the performance of those lines where there is an alternative way to travel."

Interurban operators are being required to furnish particulars which will disclose the relative need for service on each route they operate, and necessary action will be taken on the basis of this information.

"The curtailments which will be necessary will constitute, in effect, travel rationing," Mr. Gray said. "Transit control may only be able to apply the yardstick of permissable mileage to each route, for each bus or for each operator."

U. S. Statement on Madagascar

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The text of the State Department announcement regarding a British offensive disclosed today to have been opened against the Vichy-held island of Madagascar follows:

"The government of the United States has been informed by the Government of the United Kingdom that developments in Madagascar subject to the occupation of Diego Suarez have not resulted in adequate safeguards against Axis penetration in other parts of the Island.

"In the circumstances, the British Government, with the approval of the Government of the United States, has deemed it absolutely necessary to undertake further military operations in that area.

"The Government of the United States recognizes that military considerations must be paramount in reaching such a decision. The penetration or occupation of any part of Madagascar by the Axis Powers would constitute a definite and serious danger to the United Nations.

"The full military occupation of the Island by British forces will therefore not only contribute to the successful conduct of the war against the Axis forces but will be in the interest of the United Nations.

"As stated in the State Department's announcement of May 4, 1942, the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom are in accord that Madagascar will be restored to France after the war or at any time that the occupation of the Island is no longer essential to the common cause of the United Nations."

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British Rebuilding Group Asks, State Land Control

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 10—State control of all land development is the keynote of recommendations in the final report of the committee of Governmental experts under the chairmanship of Sir Augustus Uthwatt of the High Court of Justice, which for 13 months has been working on plans for the reconstruction of Britain.

While stopping short of complete nationalization of land, the Uthwatt Committee's recommendations set the stage for the appointment of a central planning authority with powers to build a new Britain—a nationally planned Britain which has been the vision of reformers in the past but which has hitherto been unattainable due to a combination of old laws, vested interests, and traditional thinking.

While the Committee recommends great extension of public control in the interests of the general social welfare, it indicates that where reconstruction tasks are not beyond the capacity of private initiative, private enterprise should be the chief motive force.

War Changed Thinking

The Committee report shows that it has taken a war, with its hail of bombs, to blast British opinion into the mood to demand nothing less than replanning on a grand revolutionary scale.

Now is seen to be a unique opportunity for removing both blots on the landscape and blots on the social life of Britain. When the vast majority of Britons are thinking nationally rather than individually, it is recognized as a signal for tackling far-reaching reforms with a vigor equal to that invested in war effort.

The Uthwatt Committee is hailed here today as having done an inspiring job. It remains for the Government to draw up legislation and for Parliament and the public to see that the measures are adequate to reach the Uthwatt Committee's goal and that they are speedily enforced.

The Committee's report contains the following recommendations:

Committee's Recommendations

1. All development rights in land outside built-up areas would be immediately vested in the State and any development which does not fit into the general blueprint for Britain would be forbidden. In this connection, it is pointed out that such control already exists in built-up areas. The State is also to have the right to acquire private land needed for public development.

2. Compensation would be fixed as a single sum for the whole country and would be divided among owners whose land commands development value in proportion to its 1939 value, with a supplemental fund to meet exceptional cases. This recommendation is designed to avoid piecemeal valuation of rights whereby the factor of floating value would inflate compensation payments.

3. Badly war-damaged areas, slums, obsolete and overcrowded areas would be compulsorily bought by local planning authorities either to reconstruct themselves or to enable private developers to carry out the work according to the national plan.

4. Local authorities would be required to plan nationally and not only locally.

5. Local authorities would be given compulsory powers to acquire land in advance of requirements and for providing accommodation for displaced persons.

6. The extent to which the cost of reconstruction and modernization should be borne locally or nationally would be immediately investigated further.

7. "Betterment" of property and land would be dealt with by a scheme for a periodic levy on increases in annual site values whereby 75 per cent of the increases would be paid by persons enjoying increased values.

8. Establishment of a new Ministry of National Development is urged as a central planning authority, free from departmental cares and with a highly qualified staff advising on economic and every other aspect of planning.

Stops Short of 'Nationalization'

The fact that the committee stops short of outright nationalization of land—a move which has been widely advocated in Britain—is explained by the following objection. First, it is not a policy to be embarked on lightly in view of political portent. Second, financial operation might be out of the question in the immediate postwar period. Third, it would need big and complicated administrative machinery.

The Uthwatt Committee has underlined the great importance it attaches to physical rebuilding by stressing its conclusion that the economic, social, and cultural life of the nation is ultimately dependent on the use made of land.

The Committee is determined to put an end to such housing as monstrous rows of hideous houses in cities, ribbon development on the outskirts of towns, and tinbungalow growths scattered haphazardly over the lovely countryside.

The degree to which building has swallowed up arable land is seen in the fact that Surrey's farm area has been reduced 50 per cent since World War I and Kent's fruit acreage has fallen from 24,000 to 11,000 in the same period.

The Uthwatt Committee believes its recommendations if adopted will facilitate a positive agricultural policy; improvement of roads and public services; preservation of beauty spots, coastal areas, and green belts, and planned location of industry.

The Times of London states that publication of the Committee's report "removes the last excuse for further postponement of official action in the field of national planning."

United Nations Outproducing Axis in Planes

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 10—The point has already been passed where the Allies can put two planes into the air for every one produced by the Axis, the British Radio reported yesterday.

The BBC said that America alone outproduces the entire Axis production of warplanes.

The United States are now producing 5,000 airplanes a month, it was stated. This was announced in Ankara yesterday by Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy.

It is pointed out that America alone now outproduces the entire Axis production of warplanes. The production of German warplanes, says the BBC air correspondent, probably reached its peak in the spring of this year. The Italian and German factories, exploiting to the full the production of the occupied countries, were then producing each month an estimated 4,000 machines.

"Aircraft production is not likely to have been maintained by the Axis for two reasons. First: the Allied air offensive has taken a heavy toll of the war production, and secondly: underground organizations are rapidly increasing the damage done to Hitler's war machine by sabotage.

"Side by side with the American air effort, production in British war factories is steadily increasing month by month. There is no doubt that the point has already been passed where the Allies can put two planes into the air for every one produced by the Axis."

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Monday, Sept. 28, 7:45 p. m. Auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 11.73mc (25.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Burned Transport Once a Proud Liner

Associated Press

The Naval Transport Wakefield

The ship, badly damaged by fire at sea with no loss of life, was formerly the liner Manhattan. Here she is moved by tugs at an East Coast port.

Madden Says Postwar Peace Depends on Internationalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The restoration of international peace and well-being can come about in the postwar era only through the abandonment of the nationalism and selfishness of the past, Dean John T. Madden of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance declared in his annual report to Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of the University, today.

"The cost of national selfishness which results in war is far greater than any cost we must pay under a policy of international co-operation," Mr. Madden held.

"World justice does not depend upon the form of government which a nation may impose upon itself. The vaunted efficiency of state socialism will fall before the incentive which a democracy can evoke, and we shall undoubtedly prove that long before this war is ended. A democracy in which the machinery of regulation shall be intelligently applied so as not to strangle the wellsprings of individual initiative will indubitably produce that form of government and that kind of life which will bring about peace on earth and happiness to men of good will."

In the postwar world, there must be international division of labor, Dr. Madden declared.

"If a nation cannot survive half slave and half free, no more can a peaceful human family survive half starved and half opulent," he said. "If the earth and the fruits thereof were given to mankind by our Creator, the present possession of the fruitful areas is to be regarded as something held in trust for the best interests of humanity as a whole."

Will Not Repeat Mistakes

The mistakes of Versailles will not be repeated at the end of the present war largely because of the realistic and intelligent attitude of young men and women toward world diplomacy, Dr. Madden held.

"Modern youth is more realistic, its diagnosis is more penetrating, and it is not moved by the slogans and the self-praise of economic scatterbrains," he continued. "It is better informed economically than its elders were at their age; it wonders why legislators in a democracy abdicate their control of the public purse and law-making functions: it recognizes acutely that in this hemisphere a new world civilization must be created; it is willing to serve through another world war and saddle itself with the burden of a tremendous debt. But there will be a reckoning.

"When youth has finished its present job in the war—and after Pearl Harbor there was no doubt where youth stood—and when youth shall show that it is as courageous and patriotic as any Americans ever were, the democracy which surrendered its prerogatives to special pressure groups and bureaucracy will be reformed in a new renaissance. The ideologies and the 'isms' which place all responsibility in the hands of one man or a small group of men will not be accepted.

"The men who are called upon to show their sense of responsibility in this war will not, at its victorious conclusion, neglect to carry over that sense of responsibility into postwar government and postwar social and economic activity."

Government Aid Needed

Government aid to the economic forces of the nation will be necessary for a period after the war before the smooth running of the economic machine can be left exclusively to private initiative, Dr. Madden held.

"We do not hold any brief for the forms of domestic and international economic domination which have prevailed under an unregulated development of pure capitalism," he said. "In fact, there is no choice between the evils of national and international socialism on the one hand, and national and international unregulated capitalism on the other."

Dean A. Wellington Taylor of the Graduate School of Business Administration, in his annual report to Chancellor Chase, held that second in importance to winning the war was the prevention of inflation, and he urged the prompt freezing of all prices before the situation becomes worse.

"In the long run, no one will gain if inflation results from the selfish interest of groups which strive to gain a temporary advantage," he said. "'Labor's gains' and 'farmer parities,' if gained by methods that lead to inflation, will be mirages swept away by the chaos that always follows in its wake.

"Any government capable of leadership in a world crisis such as this should have the courage to take all measure necessary to stop inflation regardless of the immediate political consequences."

Measure to Raise Pay of Waacs Under Consideration in House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky called the House Military Affairs Committee together today to consider putting the WAAC—Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—on a pay base corresponding to that of the Regular Army.

An Army private now gets $50 a month, but last May when the WAAC was authorized a buck private drew only $21 monthly, and that was the amount decreed by Congress for the Waccs.

Under a proposal offered by Representative Warren Magnuson (D) of Washington which the committee will consider today, Waacs of the lower four grades would receive the same base pay now given the corresponding Army ranks.

A WAAC first leader, now receiving $72 monthly, would get $96, the same as an Army staff sergeant, who used to get $72; a leader, now drawing $60, would be paid $78, the present pay of a line sergeant; a $54-a-month junior leader would be boosted to the $66 level of an Army corporal, and a plain WAAC auxiliary would be raised from $21 to $50.

Lower-ranking WAAC officers also would benefit by the Magnuson bill, second officers getting the same $300 annual increase recently voted for Army second lieutenants.

Committee attaches said the War Department favored the bill and nobody, so far as could be learned, was opposed to it.

Enlisted Woman

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—A bank clerk who didn't go to college has become the first enlisted woman in the Navy's WAVES.

Lucy Watson of Morristown, N. J., was sworn in as a yeoman, third class, and thus the first enlisted Wave began as a petty officer. Ordinarily, enlistment brings the rank of apprentice seaman.

Miss Watson applied recently as an officer candidate. Informed she was ineligible because she had not attended college, she asked to be enrolled in the ranks.

She is one of a special group of enlisted personnel who will leave tomorrow for Smith College, Northampton, Mass., to assist in the WAVES officer training course which will begin there Oct. 6.

Luxemburg Workers Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The first general strike in German-occupied territory was reported in full force last night in tiny Luxemburg, smallest of the United Nations but one of the 10 largest steel producers in the world, in protest against incorporation of the Grand Duchy into the Reich and in defiance of capital punishment sentences for strikers.

Prime Minister Joseph Dupong, head of the Luxemburg Government-in-exile, announced here that the German occupation authorities in his homeland have declared a state of civil emergency throughout the land—a territory of only 999 square miles and a population in 1935 of 296,913.

Courts martial have been set up in every city, he added.

In London, the British Ministry of Information said this was "the first occasion in which a general strike has been ordered in German-occupied territory.

Prime Minister Dupong said the German proclamation of Aug. 30 adding Luxemburg to the Reich and requiring compulsory service for Luxemburgers in the German Army "is the first time that Germany has annexed a whole country and the first time that she conscripts foreigners for military service, which incidentally shows her need of soldiers."

Mr. Dupong said the Luxemburgers reacted to those orders by starting a strike in the industrial Esch region.

"Thereupon Gauleiter Gustav Simon instituted courts martial for strikers with instructions to sentence them to death and have them immediately executed," he declared.

"The strike was then extended to the whole country and the Germans have now declared the state of civil emergency and courts martial have been set up in every city."

The British Ministry of Information said Gauleiter Simon attempted to head off the strike with an official notice Aug. 31 which said:

"Paid enemy agents have undertaken to promote a strike at Schliffingen. They have achieved partial success. The Chief of Civil Administration has ordered a state of civil emergency in the municipal area of Esch and instituted courts martial.

"Strikers sentenced to death by the courts will be shot immediately, irrespective of where they live."

The Information Ministry added:

"The strike clearly and eloquently refutes the lying German propaganda which claimed that the Luxemburgers had voluntarily acquired German citizenship and volunteered for service with German forces."

Army's Fighter Plane, the Mustang, Makes Work Horse Out of Pegasus

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10 (AP)—A camouflaged streak of lightning flashed down from the East, whipped across the Los Angeles Airport at 40 feet or less, then zoomed into the haze to the West yesterday.

It was a North American fighter plane, the type our Army Air Forces prosaically call the P51 and the RAF more romantically has labeled the Mustang.

"You may say," said the Army Air Force representative at his first public showing of the terrors of Dieppe, "that it is very fast. You may, in fact, tell anything that you can see while the plane is in flight."

That is a severe limitation, because the Mustang in flight is little more than a blur. You can say it has an engine—Allison, 1,150 horsepower, liquid cooled—because you can hear it roar. You can say it has wings—square-cut, not unlike the Nazis' Messerschmidt 109—because you can see it fly.

You can say it has armament—because it was the first U. S. fighter plane to bring down a German Focke-Wulf 190 over Dieppe, one of the many bitter dogfights that accompanied the Commando raid of Aug. 19. It also has been chosen by the RAF for Army co-operational work in reconnaissance and ground strafing.

You can say it has defensive armor—because the Army Air Force sees to it that our pilots have the maximum protection possible.

You can say it is fast—in what the Army calls the "400-mile-per-hour class." You can say it is being produced in quantity—because that is what it was designed for.

When you have said that, you have said virtually all that security considerations will permit.

Four Mustangs took part in the show, with three of their big-brother B25s—similar to General Doolittle's Tokyo raiders and fresh off the production line—as background accompaniment.

U. S. Has Toughest Planes Aloft, Rickenbacker Says

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, famous American flyer, said last night that American fighter planes "are the toughest things aloft" and "no other bomber has such a record in Europe" as that established recently by the American B-17s.

"American made bombers repeatedly have blasted their targets in Germany—and we have only just begun," Captain Rickenbacker said in an address at a Chamber of Commerce dinner.

"American made fighters until recently have knocked Japanese Zero fighters out of the skies at the rate of two to one—now the rate is three or four to one—and we have only just begun."

Captain Rickenbacker, an American Ace in World War I, was sharply critical of self-styled homemade "experts" who belittle American aviation.

"The long range bomber that is now our Flying Fortress—the B-17—had its bitter critics," he said. "An 'expert' said to me in 1936, 'This plane is a monument to brass hat stupidity. Not only is it poorly built but its high altitude flying will make it impossible for its crew to bomb accurately. It will be an easy mark for enemy fighters.'

"I wish this critic could have gone along with General Eaker when Flying Fortresses bombed Rouen. I wish he could have seen those German fighters trying desperately to attack the B-17s at 35,000 feet. When the German fighters tried to do battle in that thin air they dropped off and lost up to 2,000 feet of altitude. But the B-17s flew right on. When some Germans did get close the B-17s opened up from their power turrets in a cross-fire and shot down Germany's latest and fastest fighters—the Focke-Wulf 190s."

Some "homemade experts," he added, "also are making much of the fact that American men are flying Spitfires in England, citing this as proof that American fighter planes are inferior to Britain's.

"Nothing could be further from the truth. There are two main reasons why we fly Spitfires in England. One is that the British production of Spitfires is so rapid that you might almost say that there is a Spitfire behind every bush in England. So why ship pineapples to Honolulu? Another reason is because the Spitfire has been built especially for the type of action it is called upon to perform . . ."

British Workers Refuse to Demand Second Front Now

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Trades Union Council, representing some 6,000,000 British workers, refused today to demand an immediate second front but adopted a resolution of "unalterable resolve" to see the war through to "complete and final victory."

"Whatever the risks or dangers, whatever the efforts demanded from the workers when the word 'go' is given, we will support the Government to the uttermost," said George Gibson of the General Council in a lively debate which resulted when Jack Turner of the Amalgamated Engineering Union introduced a second front resolution.

"We believe that the when and where of a second front must be matters for high military strategy and not for the man in the street," Mr. Gibson said.

Aneurin Bevan, Laborite member and constant critic of the Churchill Government, speaking in the House of Commons had declared the British common people "have more confidence in the military sagacity of Voroshiloff and Timoshenko than of Winston Churchill."

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The Home Forum

"One race, one realm, one power"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACCORDING to the Bible, Ruth, the Moabitess, when counseled by Naomi to return to her people, replied (Ruth 1:16), **"Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."** From a practical standpoint, Ruth's experience indicates the good that may emanate from a right sense of unity under God's directing.

True unity cannot be achieved by using or yielding to force, or be based on the belief that existence is material. It was Christ Jesus' mission to correct this erroneous concept of existence with his revelation and demonstration of spiritual man. He declared the divine Principle of man to be God when he said (John 10:30), **"I and my Father are one."** His daily life exemplified the fact that true unity, the unity which exists between God and His ideas, including all the sons and daughters of God, is spiritual.

Jesus said to his disciples, who besought him to send away the woman of Canaan who asked healing for her daughter (Matthew 15:24), **"I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel."** But his subsequent healing of her daughter, as the result of the woman's persistent appeal, is clear evidence that the blessings of spiritual oneness in God, Love, are available to all.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Poems, p. 22), **"Love hath one race, one realm, one power."** The demonstration of Love's "one race" will not come through the amalgamation or regimentation of human races. Rather must we lift our thoughts out of materialism and reflect God in the pure qualities of spiritual love, health, holiness, and understanding. But this uplifting to ultimate perfection must begin with the expression of more kindness, humanity, and affection in present human relationships; and the elimination of racial prejudice and discrimination, of competition and dishonesty, of labor strife and international discords, is an indispensable step.

* * *

Because of the false belief that matter is substance, aggressors seek to acquire material resources through war. Right human effort to destroy aggression and to establish equitable distribution of opportunity is needful, but Christian Science shows clearly that the error of belief in matter constitutes the kingdom of evil. Mrs. Eddy assures us that **"Christian Science despoils the kingdom of evil, and pre-eminently promotes affection and virtue in families and therefore in the community"** (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 102, 103). Christian Science accomplishes this by revealing the only real realm to be Love's realm of spiritual ideas, the kingdom of God. Speaking of human needs and resources, Christ Jesus said (Matthew 6:33), **"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."**

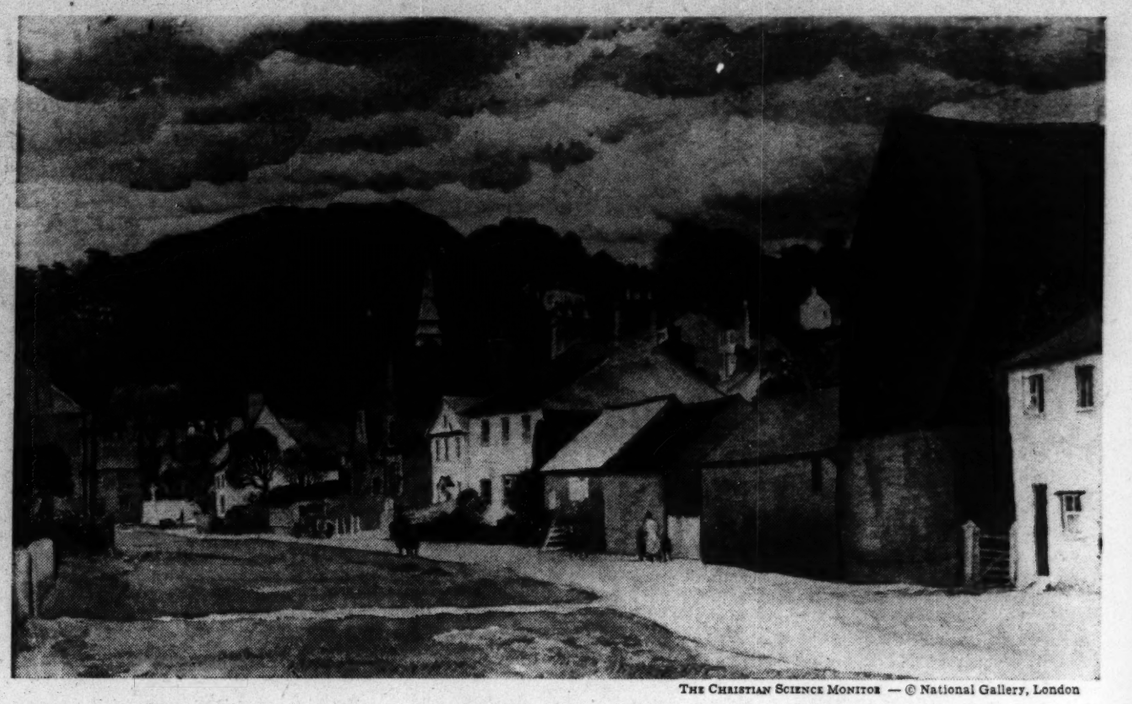
Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 102), **"So secret are the present methods of animal magnetism that they ensnare the age into indolence, and produce the very apathy on the subject which the criminal desires."** We must reject the mesmeric arguments which divide and confuse people. The fundamental error is the belief that mortal mind or matter has reality and power. Divine Mind, God, is the only power. Christian Science reveals His power and demonstrates the impotence, the nothingness, of mortal mind's aggressive suggestions. It proves the reality of the spiritual universe, including man. It heals disease and sin, and overcomes death. It establishes harmony and freedom of right thought and action.

* * *

Every individual must eventually understand and employ spiritual power. Every day is filled with opportunity to do this. A young student of Christian Science found that a number of promises given to him upon his acceptance of a position were not fulfilled. The arguments of an aggressive, unstable, and dishonest employer, and of an unprofitable position, presented themselves to his thought. With the aid of a Christian Science practitioner, the student began to see the unreality of these errors. He strove to see as the only reality spiritual man and God's kingdom. The practice of the qualities of forbearance and temperance brought a prompt response and an honest adjustment.

The application of spiritual power, as taught in Christian Science, is the right and practical course to follow in the solving of any problem. Intelligently applied, spiritual power overcomes any erroneous condition. Christian Science is overcoming sin, disease, and lack for those who turn to it. It enables us to take the spiritually guided human footsteps which lead toward the ultimate realization of the unity which exists between God and man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Gallery, London

BOW BRICKHILL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND: *A Drawing by S. R. Badmin, R. S. W.*

UNDER THE AEGIS of the Ministry of Labor and National Service, artists, specially selected for the work, have been employed to make topographical records of landscapes, villages, buildings, and so on, in Great Britain, which may be endangered by wartime conditions.

The drawings are the property of the Pilgrim Trustees, whose generous grants have made it possible to carry out this interesting project. Two exhibitions of selections from the hundreds of drawings already made have been held in the National Gallery, London, where the public has had the opportunity of viewing these drawings, executed by a large number of artists, of a great variety of places in England and Wales.

Among the artists who have recorded Buckinghamshire is Mr. S. R. Badmin, R. S. W., who was born in London and studied at the Royal College of Art. His "Bow Brickhill, Buckinghamshire" shows this picturesque village and the road winding steeply up to the church, which occupies a striking position on a tree-crowned hill.

There are three Brickhills in Buckinghamshire. The name in its present form is said to be a corruption of Brichelle, in which way the name appears in Doomsday Book. The Bow, which distinguishes this village from the two other Brickhills, probably denotes that this particular village was associated with the family of Boel, who owned land at Brickhill in the thirteenth century.

Autumn Picture

THE THOUGHT occurs to me rather poignantly, now, that autumn is my favorite season. It may be yours. It is true that, when trees were in tender leaf, our hearts were thankful; and later, too, when the delicious fragrance of lilacs hung in the air, we were satisfied. We may remember days spent near the sea, when the sky was often a deep blue, with little feathery wisps of drifting clouds; and the sea, a sapphire blue, quiet, and peaceful. At that time, we felt that such days were perfect.

* * *

Over the green of summer, there is a warmth and a richness of color cast by the hue of many flowers. We love all this, and would not have it go. And yet, now that the crisp days of autumn are come, we feel that this is the most beautiful time of the year. For, while springtime is a season of new growth and of promise, autumn signifies fruition, fulfillment. We see the fields awaiting the showers; we behold the bounty of the earth. There is an abundance of good; the harvest is ripe!

* * *

Under the blue September sky, is there anything more inspiring than the view from the top of a mountain? Once I saw such a picture through a vista framed by pine trees. The air, clear and sparkling, was filled with the fragrance of pines. Clouds of autumn were brooding over the harvest fields, and in the distance a river was winding. Beyond the fields was the glory of the hills; and, stretching toward the east, I saw the outlines of another mountain range. I had watched the sun climb up the sky behind the hills, and throw lovely shadows over the trees. Through the lens of crystal air, the mountains showed blue; and, when the clouds passed between the sun and the mountains, the color turned to violet and deepest green.

A little wind was blowing over the farming land; the trees were silvered with the autumn frost, giving a flash of crystal light whenever the leaves moved. On one side the fields stretched until they seemed to join the blue sky.

It was quiet on the mountain, peaceful, sweet. It had not been an easy climb to reach the summit, but the ascent was made slowly. Some steps were easy, others seemed quite steep. But the goal was kept in thought, and the reward was great.

M. H. O.

Dusk Walk

We walked through silence and our footsteps fell
Soft by the meadow and along the marsh,
And in that quietness no sound befell,
Strident across the air, there was no harsh
And thunderous speech to make the dusk take on
A clamor in the air. As if we wore
Sandals we moved and in that silence spun
A path with dusk where noon had been before.

The very grass was hushed before our tread
And all the branches overhead unstirred,
There was no note by which the ears were fed,
We did not speak, we could not say a word:
All that was left for us to mark time by,
Was but a lonely gull against the sky.

HAROLD VINAL

„Eine Rasse, ein Reich, eine Macht"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR LESEN in der Bibel, daß Ruth, die Moabitin, auf Naemis Rat, zu ihrem Volk zurückzukehren, erwiderte (Ruth 1, 16): „Dein Volk ist mein Volk, und dem Gott ist mein Gott". Von einem praktischen Standpunkt aus betrachtet, deutet Ruths Erfahrung das Gute an, das aus einem rechten Sinn der Einheit unter Gottes Leitung hervorgehen kann.

Wahre Einheit kann nicht durch Anwendung von Gewalt oder durch Unterwerfung unter sie erreicht werden oder auf dem Glauben beruhen, daß das Dasein materiell sei. Es war Christi Jesu Mission, diesen irrigen Begriff vom Dasein durch seine Enthüllung und Demonstration des geistigen Menschen zu berichtigen. Er erklärte, daß das göttliche Prinzip des Menschen Gott ist, als er sagte (Joh. 10, 30): „Ich und der Vater sind eins". Sein tägliches Leben bewies die Tatsache, daß wahre Einheit, die Einheit, die zwischen Gott und Seinen Ideen einschließlich aller Söhne und Töchter Gottes besteht, geistig ist.

Jesus sagte zu seinen Jüngern, als sie ihn baten, das kanaanäische Weib, das um Heilung für ihre Tochter bat, wegzuschicken (Matth. 15, 24): „Ich bin nicht gesandt denn nur zu den verlorenen Schafen von dem Hause Israel". Aber die darauffolgende Heilung ihrer Tochter als Ergebnis ihres beharrlichen Bittens ist ein klarer Beweis, daß die Segnungen des geistigen Einsseins in Gott, der Liebe, allen zur Verfügung stehen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt (Gedichte, S. 22): „Die Liebe hat nur eine Rasse, ein Reich, eine Macht". Die Demonstration der „einen Rasse" der Liebe wird nicht durch Verschmelzung oder Organisation menschlicher Rassen, sondern dadurch kommen, daß wir unser Denken aus dem Materialismus herausheben und Gott in den reinen Eigenschaften geistige Liebe, Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und Verständnis widerspiegeln. Aber diese Erhebung zur schließlichen Vollkommenheit muß mit dem Ausdruck von mehr Freundlichkeit, Menschlichkeit und Liebe in den gegenwärtigen menschlichen Beziehungen beginnen, und das Aufgeben des Rassenvorurteils und der Rassenunterscheidung, des Wettbewerbs und der Unehrlichkeit, des Arbeiterstreits und der internationalen Uneinigkeiten ist ein unerläßlicher Schritt.

Wegen des falschen Glaubens, daß die Materie Substanz sei, suchen Angreifer materielle Hilfsquellen durch Krieg zu erwerben. Rechtes menschliches Bemühen, Angriffslust zu zerstören und eine gerechte Verteilung von Gelegenheiten herzustellen, ist nötig; aber die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt klar, daß der Irrtum des Glaubens an die Materie das Reich des Bösen bildet. Mrs. Eddy versichert uns: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft plündert das Reich des Bösen und fördert im höchsten Maße die Zuneigung und die Tugend in den Familien und deshalb in der Allgemeinheit" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 102, 103). Die Christliche Wissenschaft vollbringt dies dadurch, daß sie zeigt, daß das einzig wirkliche Reich das geistige Ideenreich der Liebe, das Reich Gottes, ist. Christus Jesus sagte mit Bezug auf menschliche Bedürfnisse und Hilfsquellen (Matth. 6, 33): „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen".

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 102): „So gehen sind die heutigen Methoden des tierischen Magnetismus, daß sie die Jetztzeit in Trägheit verstricken und gerade die Gleichgültigkeit gegenüber diesem Gegenstand hervorrufen, die dem Verbrecher erwünscht ist". Wir müssen die mesmerischen Einflüsterungen, die die Leute trennen und verwirren, zurückweisen. Der Grundirrtum ist der Glaube, daß das sterbliche Gemüt oder die Materie Wirklichkeit und Macht habe. Das göttliche Gemüt, Gott, ist die einzige Macht. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt Seine Macht und beweist die Machtlosigkeit, die Nichtsheit der angreifenden Einflüsterungen des sterblichen Gemüts. Sie beweist die Wirklichkeit des geistigen Weltalls einschließlich des Menschen. Sie heilt Krankheit und Sünde und überwindet den Tod. Sie richtet Harmonie und die Freiheit rechten Denkens und Handelns auf.

Jeder einzelne muß schließlich die geistige Kraft verstehen und anwenden. Jeder Tag bietet Gelegenheit dazu. Ein junger Christlicher Wissenschafter fand, daß gewisse Versprechungen, die ihm bei der Annahme einer Stellung gemacht worden waren, nicht gehalten wurden. Die Behauptungen, daß sein Arbeitgeber aggressiv, unbeständig und unehrlich sei, und daß seine Stellung nicht erträglich sei, boten sich seinem Denken dar. Durch die Hilfe eines christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausübers begann er die Unwirklichkeit dieser Irrtümer zu sehen. Er bemühte sich, den geistigen Menschen und Gottes Reich als die einzige Wirklichkeit zu sehen. Die Betätigung der Eigenschaften Langmut und Mäßigung brachte sofort eine Wendung der Lage und eine ehrliche Berichtigung.

Die Anwendung geistiger Kraft, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft sie lehrt, ist der rechte und praktische Weg, der zur Lösung jedes Problems führt. Geistige Kraft, intelligent angewandt, überwindet jeden irrigen Zustand. Die Christliche Wissenschaft überwindet für diejenigen, die sich an sie wenden, Sünde, Krankheit und Mangel. Sie befähigt uns, die geistig geleiteten menschlichen Schritte zu tun, die zur schließlichen Verwirklichung der zwischen Gott und dem Menschen bestehenden Einheit führen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

The Sea Gulls

Over the little village where it mounts
Close built, up the steeply shelving hill
Sea gulls, straggling in pairs, alone,
Or in broken flocks
Circle and coast on the wind.
From time to time a bird will drop
Like a hammer
Out of the sky
Upon a mackerel or flounder
Slipped from fishermen's nets,
Its screaming as pleasant and as real
As the shout of the schoolboy
Where he runs, far below
In the crooked street.

ROGER CHALLIS

All the Difference in the World

THERE IS a certain population actually living in the Lake District all the year round, strange to say. Not a large population, true; but each valley contains a number of farmhouses and a "gentleman's residence" or two. Sometimes the summer visitors forget that there is a race of natives with rights of property and interests other than scenery and Wordsworth.

The natives are either farmers, who have evolved a way of making a living in rather unpromising surroundings, or people of independent but for the most part slender means. . . .

Fell farming is quite different from the farming of the arable lands or the grassy Midlands. The only domestic animal that can live on the heights is the Herdwick sheep, a very small and agile creature. . . .

A fell farm has three sections, the high ground right over the tops, maybe a couple of thousand feet up, the intakes (big grassy slopes with dry-stone walls running round them), and the inlands, smaller and richer enclosures round the farm buildings. The adult sheep roam the heights in summer, clipping the heather and fine turf right down to the bone and receiving no extra food. In winter they come down to the intakes, and if the weather is very severe they may be given some hay. . . .

By no means every fell-farmer is a tenant-farmer. Though there are some big estates in Cumberland, there is a surprisingly large yeoman class: the yeoman, properly speaking, being the farmer who in Norman times was allowed to own his land on condition of supplying military service and equipment for the king, and who has owned it ever since. Here in the north they are called statesmen, a shortening of "estatesmen," men with their own estates, however small. Their numbers are accounted for by the prolonged unrestfulness of the Border. War service was continually required, and the lords of the manors were too poor (and their manors too thinly populated) to take the whole responsibility themselves. It paid better to let every man of substance be a freeman, and for very pride he would carry out his obligations in the matter of defence. . . .

The statesmen are a proud and independent set. Once a *locum* vicar from the south was christening a child, and when making the necessary entries in the Register he said to the father, "You're a farmer, aren't you?"

"No!" exclaimed the man, quite horrified.

"No? But you have a farm surely. What are you, then?"

"A statesman!"

All the difference in the world.—From "English Lakeland," by DOREEN WALLACE. (New York: Scribner.)

A Proper Dane

HE HAD THE WAYS of a terrier, and, like a handsome boy who has grown over-tall, he seemed ever to be deploring his size. Perhaps the safest generalization about a proper dane is to say that either he never realizes he is not a lapdog, or always regrets that he is not. . . .

Ah me, how easy it is to come to love a dog! And when there is so much dog to love, his hold upon one's affection becomes very great. "No man is so poor," says Josh Billings, "but what he can own a dog, and I have known some so poor they owned three." I am poor enough to have owned several sizes of dog; but without disparagement of any lesser breed within the law I exhort you at one time or another in your lives, for your soul's good, to get to know a dane. I would have you watch this giant body with its heart of a child gravely stalking some small beetle through the grass. I would have you note his lofty condescension toward inimical small dogs—his eager playfulness with friendly ones who always enter into games with him in a spirit of fearful bravado, wagging their tails violently throughout, as an earnest that no chance act of theirs should be misunderstood.—From "As I Was Saying," by BURGES JOHNSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

They Began as Pot-Boilers

WITH HIS LEGS stretched out before him ungracefully, Hans Christian [Andersen] considered his feet, and wondered whether his shoes could stand being resoled a fifth time. It was all very well to have poured his soul into a book about Italy, but his frayed overcoat was not going to be patched with words, nor his shoes either. . . .

If he could only obtain money from a tinder-box, like the soldier in the folk tale the hop-gatherers had told him years ago. The idea entertained him as much now as it had when he was a child. Why not write it? Out of the past he could unearth countless stories told him by Bedstemor and the peasant folk of Odense. It was a legacy he had not thought to use, but necessity and Ane Marie had taught him that old garments can be turned, recut and stitched to new purposes. Why not an old folk tale? It might even be converted into new shoes!

As he wrote *The Tinder Box*, Hans Christian put in mischievous comments to amuse himself. The soldier in his version of the story became rich, "but as he went on spending money every day and his store was never renewed, he at last found himself with only twopence left." Then he had to move to an attic, and "none of his friends came to see him now because there were far too many stairs." Acid truth, naïvely spoken. The lurking smile deepened in Hans Christian's eyes.

Next, he remembered a tale about two farmers called Big Claus and Little Claus. Little Claus made Big Claus envious. Little Claus was like a man Hans Christian knew, very intimately, who took joy in the talents that were loaned him, and made the mistake of letting the world know it. . . .

Hans wrote that part of the story for himself, and for Edward, and for everyone who accused him of boasting. Hans Christian kept to the original structure of his folk tales, but he found that in the telling he could smile sardonically while appearing to be ingenuous. . . .

There was an old story about a princess who complained of a pea under her mattress. He could see the irony in that. . . .

"There was once a prince, and he wanted a princess, but then she must be a *real* princess." Hans Christian employed the artless language of a child to conceal his sly digs at pride and arrogance. . . .

He needed four tales to make a conveniently sized pamphlet—an economical sort of book for a publisher to handle. Hans Christian remembered Ida, the small daughter of Thiele, his next-door neighbor. Thiele was that same poet whose door he had burst open as a boy when he felt impelled to recite his *Ode to Thalia*. Ida would love to read about herself and about the tall friend who amused her when he came to call.

So he wrote *Little Ida's Flowers*. The student in the story was a great favorite of Ida's because he "cut all sorts of pretty things for her in paper—hearts, and little ladies, flowers and high castles with doors that could open. He was a charming student!"

Hans Christian smiled wryly. Well—why not charming? . . .

The pamphlet of tales for children was quickly written and as quickly published. It came out simultaneously with *The Improvisator*. But Hans Christian gave it no second thought—he waited with concern for the verdict on his novel. He was steeling himself for adverse reviews. Nothing else had been his portion for some time.

Out of the blue, there came an astonishing letter, and a prophetic one. It came from Orsted, the eminent Danish scientist who had . . . put Hans Christian through his final examination at the university, and in whose house Hans dined regularly.

"*The Improvisator* may make you famous," said Orsted, "but the children's tales will make you immortal. They are the most perfect things you have done."—From "The Shoemaker's Son, The Life of Hans Christian Andersen," by CONSTANCE BUEL BURNETT. (New York: Random House.)

Memory—Cornwall

Peat fire smoking the great stone hearth,
And the fog, myth-gray at the bolted door,
And the soft incessant sound of surf
Against the shore.

So it was when an Irish Queen
Walked these corridors, climbed that stair,
Leaving no wraith of musk perfume,
No footprint there.

So may it be through a thousand years
Of tumbling wind, and candlelight,
And the changeless chant of the sea shall be
As it is tonight.

KATHRYN CRAVENS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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Intimate Message: Washington

'Big Job, Little Criticism' Class ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

It's not an easy thing for a Government department or agency to escape criticism in wartime and when one does it's a pretty good sign either that it is doing a remarkably good job or that the task is so insignificant that no one bothers to check up on it.

Two agencies that definitely fall into the "big job, little criticism" class are the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Censorship. Every day millions of persons are affected by the activities of these two bureaus—even though all of them may not know it. Yet there is general recognition in Washington and a general feeling throughout the country that they are doing hard jobs efficiently and well. The record so far bears out this favorable opinion.

Perhaps the highest praise to fall on the F. B. I. has come from British sources here in Washington. These Britons reveal that officials of England's famed Scotland Yard have declared privately that there could hardly be an improvement in the antisabotage and antiespionage work done by the F. B. I. to date.

Few Isolated Incidents

Any regular reader of American newspapers can think back over the nine months since the United States' entry into the war and recognize that there has been very little interference with the war effort because of treason. There have been a few isolated incidents, but they have generally been traced to a general discontent on the perpetrator's part, and in only a few instances have the saboteurs been connected with a group which was openly or secretly at variance with America's war aims.

There is, of course, no way of knowing what the F. B. I. has uncovered but kept secret. If such discoveries were made prior to an act of sabotage, they are further proof of the Bureau's efficiency. There is good reason to believe, however, that few such instances have been kept from the public.

The F. B. I. success can be better judged when it is remembered that:

1. The United States is an immense country and one which has always had extremely lax immigration laws and in which municipal and Federal authorities have little idea who is within the borders.

2. The United States is a huge amalgam of persons of many races and it contains numerous individuals who feel strong loyalty to overseas ties.

3. The Nazis have perfected the art of sabotage and have obviously made preparations for America's entry into the war.

Some persons have suggested that the Nazis may be holding back on an all-out campaign, but this theory is steadily losing credence. American production is swelling. American soldiers are crossing the seas and the F. B. I. is perfecting its antisabotage system. If the Nazis have any stoppage tricks behind their backs, it would seem to be time to bring them out.

Hard Job Well Handled

Like its fellow bureau, the Office of Censorship under Byron Price is handling a hard job well. Censorship is a word which no true Democrat likes, but there have been remarkably few complaints about the office. Americans have recognized that there are certain things which the enemy must not be permitted to learn and that if this means less news for the folks at home, well, that is too bad but it can be overlooked.

Surprisingly enough, the Office of Censorship has frequently been found on the liberal side of the fence when it came to a newspaperman's showdown with the Army and the Navy over whether a certain piece of news was printable or not. The office does not attempt to run counter to military or naval censorship, but it has happened that a reporter has been able to get his story cleared at Censorship where he would have been turned down at the War or Navy Departments.

Particularly fortunate has been the fact that Mr. Price's office has not attempted to cram propaganda down journalistic throats as sometimes happens abroad. There have been no charges that censorship has offered to let this go through if some other especially favorable (to the United States or the Administration) piece of news was appended.

Probably the major criticism of the Office of Censorship has come from foreign, particularly British, journalists working in the United States. They say that it takes an unconscionably long time for the cable dispatches to be cleared in New York City and that Mr. Price's organization is harder on them than the British censorship is on American correspondents in the United Kingdom. Such criticism is less frequent now than formerly, and it may be that the situation is being cleared up by the democratic process of mutual compromise.

One of the more interesting of the sidelights to American censorship is the fact that many Washington newspapermen, who have established friendly contacts with the members of Mr. Price's staff, are now able to call up and get confirmation of important news, which, while they cannot print it, is nevertheless valuable as "background" when writing other stories.

The Country Speaks: Wisconsin

A Flash of Blue Water ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Madison might be the capital city of most any state. Its population is 70,000. Albany is bigger than that. And so is Boston, and Indianapolis, and Montgomery, and some others. But capital cities as a whole are medium-sized places in this country. And Madison, Wis., is as nearly typical of them as any place we've visited. It's a busy enough place, but it hasn't a "city" atmosphere. People are "folksy." Often there's mud on their shoes. And in their busy way they aren't in too much of a rush.

The city is built on a series of hills alongside a series of lakes. It seems as if one is always either walking up or walking down a hill, and that in whatever direction he turns—unless there's a hill in the way—he'll see, perhaps dimly, down at the end of the street, a flash of blue water.

Madison is widely typical, but it is still in a sense distinctly a Wisconsin community. There's something of the rich Wisconsin soil, of the clean freshness of its pastures, of the rugged, honest character of its people, embodied in the architecture of the Capitol building. Madison reflects the dignity and the seriousness of simple farming, the Wisconsin kind of farming. It is simple in its prosperity, just as are Wisconsin farms.

But you mustn't think because of what we've said that the war has passed Madison by. Not at all. In a city of 70,000 there are, we are told, more than 10,000 members of the Army and Navy. To see them thronging the streets one would suspect that the proportion is much larger. They're a clean-cut lot, practically all of them being in either Air Force technical training or navy radio training.

That many strangers bring with them inevitably, of course, a recreational problem, and Madison is only now solving that. It hasn't yet seen fit to establish a U. S. O., but a group of patriotic women have formed a "hostess unit bureau," to provide an adequate supply of feminine "liaison," under proper but not stifling conditions. More than 3,000 young ladies have applied for certification as hostesses. Incidentally they are not allowed to smoke or drink, or come to or leave parties with the men.

As the capital city Madison would be expected to exude politics. When the Legislature is in session you'll find plenty of it here of course, they say. But when the legislators go home, politics seems to go home with them.

The Governor, German-born Julius Heil, lives in Milwaukee where he takes care of his manufacturing business. He's in his office here not more than three or four days a week. So Madison knows its Governor more by hearsay and anecdote than by sight. One of those anecdotes, by the way, shows why Governor Heil (pronounced like but otherwise in no way similar to what the Nazis say to their leader) is sometimes called the Sam Goldwyn of Wisconsin. In one of his recent frequent speeches he remarked, "Now let's look forward a bit and reminisce." The story is told by way of affectionate ribbing.

It's just as hard for a Chicagoan going to Madison to figure out their traffic light system, as it is for a Madisonian coming to Chicago to figure out ours. That sets Madison apart again as being "typical," for that's a situation you'll find most everywhere you go.

That intangible thing, morale, is good here. The clerk at the hotel news counter said: "Well, we've got a war to fight. We know it all right. That's all were're thinking about now."

All of which establishes Madison as a community of Americans very much like thousands of other communities of Americans—yet different enough to make everybody here glad they live in Madison. Even this visitor could understand their feeling about that.

To Change the Subject:

Waacs and Waves Dig In ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

Women who join up with the Waacs and Waves are not facing the prospect of a life of ease.

On the contrary, most of them will be working harder and longer hours than they ever have before. At the Army headquarters at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where the Waacs have been training, the office staff has been reporting as early as seven o'clock in the morning and working often until 10 o'clock at night; occasionally as late as midnight.

When they're in the service, they're subject to call when needed and that may be often and long.

At the United States Naval Training School just opened at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., dignified college deans, pampered debutants, teachers, daughters of Congressmen and actresses are hopping out of their bunks at 6:45 a. m., marching to classes and toeing the mark more rigidly than any college freshman.

No more feminine fuss and frills. No more maids or fond mothers to follow around and keep things tidy. It's strictly self-service from now on.

Two-Decker Iron Beds

The Navy girls bunk in utilitarian iron two-decker beds provided by the Navy. They have to keep their "stateroom" spick and span for inspection. They march and drill, rain or shine, tired or not.

If they want to go out of town on leave, they can't just go. They have to ask, and then only on week-ends.

For all of these women the severe discipline of Navy routine will be a new experience. For some of them, accustomed to ease and luxury, it will not be easy to make the adjustment.

There'll be no more pretty dresses or trim high-heeled pumps. "The only way you can tell the women from the men of the Army," said one officer jokingly, "is by their perfume." Apparently that is one feminine adornment not yet banned by the military powers that be.

At Northampton, even though some arrived with mink coats and a few breezed up in snappy cars, the first group of "Waves" to report for training looked as if they were the kind that could take it.

These early arrivals are rated in the "brains-plus" classification and will take over Navy jobs requiring highly technical knowledge, but they will be spared none of the foot-work necessary to whip them into first-class Navy smartness.

Special stress will be placed upon the importance of physical training. Women in uniforms must know how to carry themselves, how to march properly, and observe all the requirements of naval etiquette. Hence the training, even though most of these "Waves" will probably hold desk jobs far from the scene of battles.

No Tougher Than for Soldiers

Nor are the women of the Army allowed to slide over the physical training lightly. They are required to master the infantry regulations for close-order drill, without arms. They have to be capable of executing all orders given to regular troops, even though they will never shoulder rifles.

Neither the Army nor the Navy is star-spangled with "glamour" jobs. Girls who have been accustomed to giving orders will have to learn to take them. Women who may have played a stellar role in a small world will be called upon to play the "extra" in the big world of wartime service.

But they'll do it. There's no doubt about it. Women in England from peeresses to charwomen have knuckled down to war work with a will and a willingness that has amazed the world. Women of America will do the same.

It's not accomplished, however, in 10 easy lessons. The Waacs and Waves will learn that it's going to be hard—harder even than they thought. But from the look of them, they'll not be quitters. They'll make the grade with effort to spare.

After all, their lot won't be any tougher for them than that of our soldiers and sailors who have sacrificed jobs, home life, everything, to face a new existence filled with hardships and dangers such as they have never even imagined.

Salvation Army's Red Shield a Badge of Comfort

Units of mercy are found at almost every front on which the armies of the United Nations stand.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—'Tis a red badge of courage and comfort today, the Salvation Army's Red Shield, tacked proudly on canteens and servicemen's clubs for United Nations soldiers in Canada, Australia, Britain, Syria, and points east and west beyond the continental United States.

Just as Gen. Evangeline Booth's famous "Army" is serving United States soldiers and sailors as one of the six United Service Organizations, so, beyond American shores, the same "Red Shield" glows in dozens of camps as Salvation Army workers carry on with the vital tasks of providing camp entertainment, building up morale and catering to other needs of fighting men.

Red Shield vans go rumbling down Australian roads bearing food and entertainment to United States servicemen camped somewhere in the bush; mobile units distribute their famous doughnuts in Britain; in Canada, Red Shield huts are dotting the provinces; in Hawaii, the Salvation Army was "alerted" for duty promptly after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Work in Europe

Before the war spread across the face of the earth, the "Army" was busy in 96 countries, was spreading its teachings in 103 languages. The armed forces of Hitler and Hirohito curtailed this work. However, although few words slip past Europe's barricades, some activities are still permitted on the Continent and a training center for Salvation Army officers has been allowed to reopen in Paris.

But if war has wrecked to some extent a world-girdling program, the Red Shield nevertheless has set up shop on nearly every front on which United Nations armies have taken stands.

In Australia, it is witness to the amalgamation of American and Australian fighting forces. The Stars and Stripes and the Australian Flag hang side by side at the Red Shield hut in a military camp near Melbourne. Yankee twang and Southern drawl mingle with Australian vowels in the crowded recreation rooms. The aroma of good cooking and the click of ping-pong balls tell that the business of camp recreation is going forward.

The Salvation Army serves as an avenue through which the ladies of Melbourne may extend effective hospitality to American soldiers and airmen. A contingent headed by Mrs. Brigadier G. Sandells and her corps makes the hut at Melbourne a daily sewing center where servicemen can get a new chevron or service stripe or a plain ordinary button sewed on with neat dispatch. The Australian ladies say they like the Americans, "especially those Maine and Texas accents," and they like their unfailing appreciation of anything that is done for them.

Four thousand and more ocean miles to the northeast the Salvation Army's mobile canteens, operating in conjunction with the U. S. O., are wheeling over mountain roads and past sugar-cane fields in Hawaii, taking 150 dozen doughnuts and nearly 100 gallons of steaming beverage each night to American soldiers and sailors on guard in that American outpost.

One hour after the Japanese attack of Dec. 7, 1941, Brig. A. W. Brewer, Divisional Commander, began operations, and since that day an estimated 150,000 members of the armed forces, together with fire wardens, police and stevedores, have been fed at Salvation Army Honolulu headquarters.

As the Hawaii garrisons were dispersed for protection, the Salvation Army-U. S. O. workers saw that it would not be sufficient merely to maintain recreation and amusement centers in Honolulu. Mahomet would have to go to the mountain. So any given night now one may see a station wagon piled high with piano, "movie" projector, and Salvation Army folk speeding off to a secret command post somewhere on Oahu.

Show Goes On

Under the stars, a cinema screen is erected, a phonograph chatters with incidental music, and the show is on, watched by as appreciative an audience as any in the world. After the "movies," entertainers may put on a skit or comedy or there may be group singing. Meanwhile candy, cookies, magazines, newspapers, and writing paper—how welcome all!—are passed out and letters gathered to be mailed in town.

Each afternoon, such units, accompanied by motorcars of show troupes or entertainers, start off for the Army, Navy and labor cantonments. Meanwhile, the Salvation Army's "lassies" play their part in the Red Cross, sewing and knitting, and in visiting those confined in Army and Navy hospitals.

In Canada, the Red Shield huts cater to the troops in fashion similar to the U. S. O.'s work on the other side of the border. In Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Libya, the Red Shield vans have rumbled by, dodging shell holes and the shells themselves, to take a moment's relaxation and a bit of grub to soldiers of the Middle East Command.

It's that way around the world. The Salvation Army's huts aren't always as plentiful as it would like, but wherever the Red Shield hangs, the latchstring is out for servicemen in this global war.

Associated Press Photo; European; Salvation Army

A Cheery Greeting and a Steaming Cup at the Sign of the Red Shield Around the World

Salvation Army workers are found in Australia, Palestine, Egypt—wherever they can bring to United Nations' soldiers a breath of home and the comfort of religion. Gen. George Carpenter, International Commander, is shown in the larger circle with Mrs. Carpenter. The kangaroo poster is one originally hung outside the Red Shield hut in Palestine, where many of the troops were Australian. Thousands of men autgraphed this poster. The smaller circle shows a mobile unit that reached Melbourne, Australia, from the Middle East. The station wagon saw service in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and was under fire in Libya. Another refreshment van is in the center right. Top, one of the established relief centers in unoccupied zones of China.

Georgia Returns Indicate Talmadge Defeat

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Apparently beaten back in his unprecedented bid for a fourth term as Governor of Georgia, Eugene Talmadge today trailed far behind Attorney General Ellis Arnall in nearly complete reports from yesterday's Democratic primary.

Mid-morning tabulations of unofficial returns showed the youthful challenger the apparent final winner in 75 counties having 221 county unit votes, 15 over the majority needed for the nomination that is the equivalent of election in Democratic Georgia.

At this time the three-term Chief Executive counted as complete in his column only 35 counties with 79 units.

Incompletely reported Counties in which Arnall led gave him a tentative total of 253 units while Talmadge was ahead in enough to give him 157 if there are no switches.

The over-all popular vote, which has no bearing on the result, was 154,331 for Arnall and 113,951 for Talmadge in the latest tally.

Nomination, tantamount to election, is decided on the unit vote basis similar to the presidential electoral system, with each County having two votes for each member of the State House of Representatives. The 159 counties have 410 votes, 206 being a majority.

Talmadge, long-time stormy petrel of Georgia's rough and ready politics, refused to concede defeat and said he would await full and official returns before he would comment.

Mr. Arnall, a prominent figure in State politics for nearly a decade, claimed the nomination on the basis of the incomplete returns.

The state voters also nominated Senator Richard B. Russell to succeed himself, the incumbent having left his post in Washington long enough to make only one speech against aspirant William D. Upshaw, a former Congressman and one-time presidential candidate on the prohibition ticket. With returns in from more than half the state Senator Russell had a runaway.

In congressional races, five of the 10 representatives having had opposition, interest centered primarily in the Fifth District where two opponents attacked Representative Robert Ramspeck for his authorship of the now repealed civil service measure which would have given pensions to Congressmen, but the incumbent held a narrow lead with returns almost complete.

With 88 of 94 precincts in, Mr. Ramspeck had 20,026 to 18,082 for Jere Wells, a former County school official, and 3,407 for J. E. B. Stewart, a former state official. A plurality is sufficient for nomination.

Complete, unofficial returns from the fifth (Atlanta) district showed the veteran administration leader with 22,664 to 21,152 for Jere Wells, former county school superintendent, and 3,534 for J. E. B. Stewart.

The other four opposed Congressmen had easily indicated victories. They were John Gibson of the Eighth, Hugh Peterson of the First, E. E. Cox of the Second, and Frank Whelchel of the Ninth.

Other primary results:

Minnesota

In what his campaign manager described as a "striking indorsement of his personal, patriotic decision to enter the Navy," Gov. Harold E. Stassen, Republican of Minnesota, was renominated for a third term in Tuesday's State primary.

Governor Stassen, who has announced that if he is re-elected in November he will go on active duty in the Navy after the Legislature adjourns next spring, also saw two men whose political careers he fathered sweep to victory.

Senator Joseph H. Ball, former newspaper reporter, was indorsed as Republican candidate for the post to which the Governor appointed him in 1940 following the passing on of Farmer Labor Senator Ernest Lundeen. During his two years in the Upper House Senator Ball has backed the Administration on foreign policy.

And Ed Thye, Northfield farmer, Stassen indorsed, was conceded the G. O. P. nomination for Lieutenant Governor by Lieut. Gov. C. Elmer Anderson, his nearest opponent in an eight-man field.

Washington

Representatives Knute Hill and John M. Coffee, Democrats, whose votes against some Roosevelt foreign policies prior to Pearl Harbor were cited by opponents, were renominated.

Former Senator Clarence C. Dill, Democrat, was nominated to fill a House vacancy.

Vermont

Representative Charles A. Plumley was renominated by Vermont Republicans and will be opposed in November for the State's only House seat by John B. Candon, Democrat.

Louisiana

Louisiana Democrats renominated Senator Allen J. Ellender, political ally of the late Huey P. Long, assuring his return to the Senate.

Colorado

Senator Ed C. Johnson of Colorado was renominated, defeating Justice Benjamin Hilliard of the State Supreme Court in the Democratic primary. Gov. Ralph L. Carr won the Republican Senatorial nomination without contest, while Senator Eugene D. Millikin, Republican, and James Marsh, Democrat, will face each other in November for a short-term Senate seat.

South Carolina

George K. Laney held a slight lead over Ransome J. Williams in the run-off race for Lieutenant Governor in the Democratic primary.

Delaware

Apart from yesterday's primary voting, Delaware Republicans unanimously nominated a slate headed by former Gov. C. Douglas Buck for U. S. Senator at the state convention in Dover.

Wins 2 Nominations, On Vote Correction

By the Associated Press

San Bernardino, Calif., Sept. 10

An error of 1,617 votes in the unofficial tabulation of primary returns was discovered yesterday, disclosing that Representative Harry R. Sheppard has been returned to office in the Twenty-First Congressional District by winning both Democratic and Republican nominations.

The error was in the total vote polled by Arthur E. Isham of Redlands, Mr. Sheppard's Republican opponent, and the correction cut the former's Republican majority to 521 in San Bernardino County. Mr. Sheppard was unopposed in the Democratic primary. Mr. Sheppard's total in the official returns is 8,713 to 8,420 for Mr. Isham.

Braves Have National League Batting Crown Contender in Big Ernie Lombardi

Army Eleven Leading Pro Teams, 2 to 1

DETROIT, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Western Army All-Stars have a couple of tough customers ahead in the Green Bay Packers and New York Giants, but Major Wallace Wade's soldier footballers will be hard to dislodge from their edge in the charity series against National Pro League clubs.

The Army seized the upper hand in the series last night by employing every possible way football points can be scored to whip the Detroit Lions, 12 to 0, before 21,499 customers who paid an estimated $40,000, minus expenses, toward Army Emergency Relief. Having beaten the Chicago Cardinals after losing the opener to the Washington Redskins, the Army leads, two games to one.

Jarrin' John Kimbrough, former Texas Aggie All-America who had scored his team's previous three touchdowns, was held scoreless by the Lions, but two other Texans, suh, carried on exceptionally well in his place. Bill Conatser speared a second period touchdown pass in a 52-yard play with Kay Eakin of Arkansas and the New York Giants, and Bill Dawson booted the extra point and a fourth period field goal from behind the 12-yard line.

Like Kimbrough, both Conatser and Dawson are former Texas Aggies.

To round out the scoring, the Lions kicked in with a safety four minutes from the game's finish when a snapback eluded Harry (Hippity) Hopp and rolled out of the end zone.

While Kimbrough was blanked at the goal line, it wouldn't be correct to say the Lions bottled him up. Big Jawn smacked through for 63 yards in 20 tries, nothing sensational but easily the best his club could offer. On the statistical side the Soldiers were outmatched, but the Lions never got within 20 yards of pay dirt.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Gordon and Ernie Bonham, Yankees—Gordon hit grand slam home run in first inning to help Bonham attain 19th victory with eight-hit pitching job against St. Louis.

Phil Marchildon, Athletics—Pitched no-hit ball for five innings in relief at Cleveland to get credit for 17th triumph of season.

Young Golfers Thinning Out By Answering Call to Arms

By A. Linde Fowler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Constantly thinner becomes the ranks of the younger golfers whose names are more or less familiar to tournament followers, as one by one they answer the call to arms. Nor is that call altogether restricted to the younger men, for among the so-called veterans of the links who shortly will be in uniform is Ray Lenahan, present holder of the national baseball golfers' title, won last winter in Miami, as well as among the past winners of the Rhode Island amateur championship.

Among those who are about to enter the service are two young fellows whose names figured prominently in the golf tournament news of the last few days. Ernest G. Doherty of Woburn, who tied with James E. Harvey of Arlington for best gross in the field of close to 150 in the Catholic Youth Organization tournament at Commonwealth Tuesday, is entering the Navy next week, while Herbert Jaques, Jr., who with his father was runnerup in the annual Myopia invitation four-ball over the week end, will report later this month for the volunteer officers' candidate course.

Doherty Enters Service

Young Doherty, barely out of his teens, enters the service just as he is beginning to measure up to the promise he showed first in the caddie championship at Wollaston four years ago, when he finished second. The next year he won that title at Commonwealth. Year before last he was medalist in the State junior, at Wollaston, and last year at Belmont he was a semi-finalist in that event.

Seven weeks ago he displayed his ability to branch out from the caddie and junior ranks into the open tournament field and hold his own, by winning low gross on the difficult Ould Newburyport course in its annual M.G.A. open, with a 73. That pleased him, but nothing to be compared with what happened a fortnight ago when he won low gross in the M.G.A. open at Commonwealth, with a 73, for among others in the field was Ted Bishop, who had captured nearly everything in sight prior to that time in this season's local open tournaments at medal play. Doherty was two strokes better Tuesday on the same course in the CYO tournament, yet only tied for first, which shows that we have some pretty capable young golfers coming along in these diggings. Doherty is on the Ben Hogan lines in stature and weight, and like Hogan, he can paste the golf ball a long way.

Herbert Jaques, Jr.

Now as to young Herbert Jaques, Jr., whose grandfather was one of the earlier presidents of the United States Golf Association, 1909-'10, whose father was president of the same body in 1933-'34. If there was one tournament he wanted to win, or help win before going into army training, it was the Myopia four-ball, with his father as partner. He had developed his game to the point where he and his father entered the Myopia tournament with the same handicap, net 6. He and Ben Goodale had played together in the earlier Essex invitation four-ball, which he and Bill Boardman won last year, and had gotten away to such a start in the first two rounds that they were established as favorites, but lost in the third round to the brilliant finish of F. C. Church and Charlie Peirson.

In the Myopia event, he and his father had a tough match in the opening round, an extra hole against F. C. Church, Jr., and Alexander Biddle. They went along to the final and started all right against Reginald Boardman and Reggie, Jr., but began to slip when they lost the fourth to a stroke, the fifth when Junior Jacques lost his ball on a wild hit, the sixth when dad three-putted and the seventh to a stroke, for Pa Boardman was making strokes count.

Costly 14th

They were still three down with six to go when Junior Jaques won the 12th and 13th with birdies, chipping in at the 13th. The outlook then was more rosy, but an almost unplayable lie for Junior in a trap at the 14th was costly, as was a missed five-foot putt on the 15th, for it left them two down with three to play. They halved the 16th, but lost the 17th, so the Jaffues flag had to be lowered.

To hear of golfers going into the service these days is commonplace, but the more serious aspect is to read such things as the government's official list, "missing," Lieut. Frederick G. Crocker. Probably some of his golfing acquaintances did not immediately associate the name with the more familiar appellation of "Teddy Crocker" of The Country Club, who took up golf after he graduated from Harvard in 1934 and in the few intervening years had moulded himself into a most promising golfer and a great competitor.

In his golf he had that same spirit which enabled him to snare, sensationally, a 60-yard forward pass in the Harvard-Yale football game of 1933. Once he got into golf he became one of its greatest enthusiasts and he revelled in a tight match, getting what he considered his greatest thrill when, in the interstate matches at Kittansett in 1940, he polished off his opponent in the singles by hitting two superb shots just over the 18th green, chipping back, holing the putt and winning the match 1 up. His sportsmanship, his ready smile, his rare gift for remembering faces and names made him a favorite with all golfers he met in tournament or private play.

Dodgers Pick Up Witty Announcer

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — The Brooklyn football Dodgers didn't find any players to add to their already imposing roster when they drubbed the New London Diesels, 35-0, here in a recent exhibition, but somebody liked the work of Walter Conlin who handled the public address system.

In fact, Conlin, a red-head with ready wit who hails from the little town of South Windsor, was so well appreciated that he has received, and accepted, an offer to go to Ebbets Field and air the Dodgers' doings this fall.

Yale Drops Polo

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale's polo team became a wartime casualty with the announcement from Ogden Miller, Athletic Director, that no funds were available for the sport. The team plans to play independently, however, as the New Haven Ramblers, with all home games scheduled at the Farmington Valley Polo Club, Farmington.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 9

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4-2, Oakland 3-3.
Seattle 4-3, Sacramento 1-4.
Los Angeles 5-3, Hollywood 1-2.
San Diego 5-11, Portland 3-3.
(First game 11 innings.)

American Association Play-offs (Semifinals)

Kansas City 4, Columbus 1.
Toledo at Milwaukee, postponed.

International League (Play-off for Third Place)

Jersey City at Syracuse, postponed.

Southern Association Play-offs (Semifinals)

New Orleans 6, Little Rock 2.
Nashville 10, Birmingham 0.

Texas League Playoffs (Semifinals)

San Antonio 4, Beaumont 1.
Fort Worth at Shreveport, postponed.

Eastern League Playoffs (Semifinals)

Binghamton at Albany, postponed.
Wilkes-Barre at Scranton, postponed.

Football on the High Seas

Wide World

Something New for Grid Training

ALAMEDA, Calif.—United States Coast Guardsmen, based at Government Island, have formed a football team and plan to meet the Green Bay Packers' professional team Sept. 20 in a welfare fund game. Among the gridsters are several former college players. This photo shows the first-string eleven taking a turn at the oars in a training spin.

Brown Squad To Have Its Best Season

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Judging from the interest J. Neil (Skip) Stahley is displaying in Brown's 1942 major rivals, especially the members of the "Big Three," the Bruins are coming up with a fighting and clawing football team this season.

But "Skip" says that his concern about his rival coaches' progress might be misleading. He side-steps inquiries about Brown's prospects by reminding you that he will not know what to expect until he greets most of his veterans, many for the first time since fall.

Wait for Veterans

"I just don't know how to figure the coming season," he explained. "If all the boys I am depending upon return, we may have a good year. But I can't count upon every one of them until I actually see them here."

For several weeks Stahley has been working with the players who attended Brown's summer session. But there were only about 20 of them and there were several absentees at every practice. "Skip" had to be content with giving them individual instruction, for there never was a quorum for scrimmaging.

Should Be Stronger

Unless several keymen have joined the armed services unbeknown to the college office—which would not surprise Stahley in the least—the Bruins should be stronger than in 1941, when they marred his head coaching debut by losing four out of nine games.

"Skip" wound up last season with a good nucleus of returning veterans and the majority of a freshman squad that was studded with promising athletes. He had a good backfield and a weak line a year ago. This fall his backfield should be a bit better and his forwards much stronger.

The speedy "Hank" Margarita, an eastern sensation as a sophomore triple-threat last fall, again will be the Bruins' most powerful claw. He is reputed to be gifted with a split vision that enables him to spot distant foes while dodging tacklers directly in his path.

Other Members

Jack Pattee, Roy Swingler and Dan Savage, who did much effective ball-carrying with Margarita last season, probably will be the other members of Stahley's first-string backfield. Much pressure, however, will be applied against them by Charley Bentley and Bruce Remick and Sophomores Jack Bowen and Bob Babcock.

Except for Jay Fidler, a 220-pound tackle, Tony Rotelli, a regular guard for the past two seasons, and Oscar Milner, who was converted from a back to an end when Stahley first came here, little can be said about Brown's linesmen until scrimmaging starts.

It can be taken for granted, however, that Brown is headed for its best season since 1932, chiefly because almost every opponent on its list appears to have slipped as far as it has advanced.

The Brown schedule:

Oct. 3—Rhode Island State; 10—Columbia at New York; 17—Lafayette; 24—Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 31—Yale at New Haven, Conn.; Nov. 7—Holy Cross; 14—Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.; 26—Colgate.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, R Sox	127	442	124	169	.361
Pesky, Red Sox	124	482	90	165	.335
Gordon Yankees	132	481	81	160	.333
Lombardi, Braves	83	265	36	87	.330
Reiser, Dodgers	109	415	82	134	.323
Musial, Cards	123	403	80	130	.330

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, R Sox	30	Ott, Giants	26
Keller, Yanks	25	Mize, Giants	24
Laabs, Browns	23	Camilli, Dodgers	22

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, R Sox	126	Mize, Giants	96
Keller, Yanks	100	Medwick, Dodgers	82
Di Maggio, Yanks	100	Camilli, Dodgers	80

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Reiser vs. Slaughter

Aside from the pennant show being put on by the Cardinals and Dodgers, the best story in the National League these crisp fall days concerns the batting race. As this is written Pete Reiser is the leader, with Stan Musial and Enos Slaughter trailing in that order. But ball players say that the stretch fight will be between Reiser, the Dodger and winner last year as a freshman, and Slaughter, the Cardinal right fielder.

This is not an attempt to belittle Musial, who is a fine all-around factor in the St. Louis drive. But on what both players have shown to date, Slaughter is the better hitter—or should be over the schedule.

Reiser Can Throw

Asked whom he thought was the more consistent hitter, Reiser or Slaughter, Casey Stengel said:

"That's a hard question to answer. I'd say it depends a lot on how hot each one happens to be when you're looking at him. I think Reiser is a better base runner and has a better throwing arm, but Slaughter is just as quick on his feet and maybe hits more long balls. Slaughter is a hard guy to cool once he gets hot. He's probably broken up more ball games this year than the other fellow."

On their last trip to Boston, the Chicago Cubs were talking about "bloop" hitters—fellows who get a lot of handle and looping hits just beyond the infield. "The world champ bloop hitter in my book is Dixie Walker," one of the Bruins said. "And No. 2 is Pete Reiser. If that Reiser couldn't run about as fast as anybody in the league, he wouldn't hit .300. And yet his average almost never goes under .325."

Right Hunch

As a matter of fact, both Reiser and Slaughter find their speed a powerful factor in the batter's box. Any hitter who can tear down the first base line, beating out slow rollers and bunts, will never have a prolonged batting slump, regardless of how well or how poor he is meeting the ball. It is true that you can't steal first base, but if you can pick them up and put them down with any degree of rapidity, and can get your bat on the ball, reaching base will not remain a mystery.

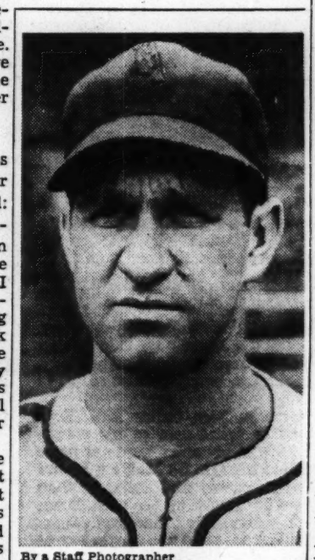
A few years ago Slaughter and Johnny Rizzo were pounding the ball at Columbus and Branch Rickey was listening to fat offers for both. Bob Quinn, President of the Braves, took a train to look them over and came back with the conviction that the one known as Enos was going to be a great hitter. He saw nothing about Rizzo which suggested a high purchase price. However, Rickey, too, had the right hunch, selling Rizzo and keeping Slaughter.

Cardinal Key Man

In the absence of Johnny Mize, who might have the Cardinals well in front of the race by this time if he were not in a Giant uniform, Slaughter has been the key man of the Redbird attack—the boy who comes up with that big hit in the clutch. If the St. Louis club makes the World Series, Enos deserves the most valuable player award. In fact, he might get it regardless of where his outfit finishes.

One thing seems certain. This batting race is going to be won with a low figure—perhaps one of the lowest on record. Ernie Lombardi won the crown in 1937 at Cincinnati with a .342 mark—the lowest in recent campaigns. But the 1942 champ will probably be closer to Edd Roush's 1919 average of .321, one of the lowest "highs" in major league history.

In the language of the ball player, Reiser has the percentage against him. That is, few batting champs ever repeat. At least, in this league. Only three men have done it. Rogers Hornsby won from 1920 through '25; Honus Wagner was top man from 1906 through '09, and Jake Daubert was the winner in 1913 and '14. But perhaps Reiser does not read the record books.



By a Staff Photographer

Enos Slaughter

Heavy Schedule For Grid Rules

The Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association's annual officiating clinic program for tomorrow's session at the Hotel Lenox provides a busy day. Saturday a similar affair will be conducted at Philadelphia and another will be held on Sunday.

1:00 P. M. Registration and General Assembly (no registration fee).

1:30 P. M. Examinations on Rules and Mechanics.

3:00 P. M. Round-Table Discussions of Work of Referees (led by Bill Halloran), Umpires (led by Paul Menton), Linesmen (led by Jim Allinger), Field Judges (led by Clyde Waters).

4:45 P. M. Reports to Entire Group by Four Chairmen of Round-Table Discussions.

7:15 P. M. Dinner (Charge—$2.00 per plate). Toastmaster—Asa S. Bushnell, Commissioner, E.I.F.A.

"Commissioners' Problems"—Sumner A. Dole, Commissioner, Connecticut Valley Association.

"A Coach Looks at Officiating"—Richard C. Harlow, Harvard Football Coach.

"Philosophy of Officiating"—Ellwood A. Geiges, Philadelphia Chapter, Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials.

"The 1942 Season"—D. Leo Daley, President, Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials.

"Football's Wartime Job"—William H. McCarter, Former President, E.I.F.A.

(Events listed above are for officials only).

9:00 P. M. Rules Interpretation Session, conducted by Walter R. Okeson, Chairman, N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee.

(This session open to all college and high school officials and coaches, and to all other interested parties.)

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	94	45	.676	
Boston	84	55	.604	10
St. Louis	75	66	.532	20
Cleveland	70	70	.500	24½
Detroit	67	73	.479	27½
Chicago	59	73	.447	31½
Washington	55	81	.404	37½
Philadelphia	51	92	.357	45

Results Sept. 9

New York 8, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 4. (13 innings.)
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	94	43	.684	
St. Louis	91	46	.664	3
New York	76	61	.555	18
Cincinnati	66	70	.485	27½
Pittsburgh	62	71	.466	30
Chicago	63	77	.450	32½
Boston	55	81	.404	38½
Philadelphia	36	94	.277	54½

Results Sept. 9

All games postponed.

Catcher Likely Successor To Pete Reiser of Brooks

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Braves' Ernie Lombardi may be the next National League batting champion. According to an Associated Press story out of New York, the big catcher may be the successor to Pete Reiser despite the fact that he stands no chance of getting the 400 turns at the plate which customarily qualify hitters for major league leadership. It is believed that the Hub player will get the official nod from President Ford Frick, who reserves the right to designate the winner.

Early today Lombardi had been to bat only 265 times, but his 87 base hits were good for a .329 average—five points up on Pete Reiser and eight on Stan Musial. Reiser, however, had been to the plate 415 times; Musial 403.

Garms Won Crown

In view of the fact that Debs Garms of the Pirates, who went to bat only 358 times in 1940, was awarded the National League crown for his .355 average, Lombardi would seem to be deserving of consideration. The American League has a rule requiring 400 times up for its batting titleholder, but a search of the National code in 1940 revealed no such clause. Lombardi won the championship in 1938 with a .342 figure as a member of the Cincinnati Reds.

Lombardi slumped in August and saw his average slip to .314, but has rallied since the campaign turned into September lane. As a matter of fact, "Lom" faced the Cincinnati series today with a hitting streak of eight games and had held a .464 pace over that stretch. He was the clouting star of the holiday double-header with the Dodgers, getting two doubles and two singles and drove in three big runs.

Would Be Fifth

If Lombardi makes the grade he will be the fifth player in history to bring the National League batting title to Boston. The last man to do it was Rogers Hornsby, who finished at .387 as playing manager of the Braves back in 1928. Before him there was little Hughie Duffy, champion in 1893 with a .378 and a repeater in '94 with that sensational .438 figure, the all-time high for big league hitters. Others were Dan Brouthers in 1889 and J. L. White in 1877.

With the finish line in sight, the Braves will probably give some of their young players a chance. A pair of newcomers almost certain to perform here before Manager Casey Stengel are Warren Spahn, rookie southpaw pitcher, and Frank McElyea, first baseman-outfielder. Both came in from Hartford and both made the spring traning trip with the varsity to Sanford, Fla.

* * *

Briefs . . . Whitey Wietelmann also came in from Louisville yesterday and may be used in the crowded schedule just ahead . . . The Braves play double-headers with the Pirates tomorrow and Saturday and another twin bill with the Cubs on Sunday . . . Saturday, as usual, will be Ladies' Day . . . The Yankees need only five more games, either in the form of their own victories or Red Sox defeats, to clinch the sixth American League pennant in seven years . . . Joe McCarthy may be "in" by the end of the week . . . If the weather interferes with these Pirate games, they will be dropped from the schedule . . . The Buccaners, by the way, have won 12, lost only six in competition with the Braves.

* * *

Interest in the majors tomorrow centers on Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, where the Dodgers and Cardinals will open a crucial two-game series . . . You hear a lot about Tex Hughson, Mort Cooper, Johnny Beazley, Tiny Bonham and other first division pitchers, but give a hand to Phil Marchildon of the eighth place Athletics for his 17 victories . . . The Red Sox are at Cleveland tomorrow and Saturday and at Chicago on Sunday . . . It would be quite a feather in Boston's cap if Ted Williams and Lombardi were the batting champions, wouldn't it?

Associated Press

Ernie Lombardi

Sports Around the Hub

Chance to Judge Football Team

There are plenty of people in these parts who will be watching the outcome of the Eastern Army All-Star game against the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds, Saturday afternoon. It will be the first game for the squad coached by Col. Bob Neyland, and the showing is expected to give an indication of how the Army gridders will stack up against the Chicago Bears here at Fenway Park, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20.

The Western Army All-Stars got away to a slow start in taking a trouncing from the Washington Redskins, but since then they have beaten the Chicago Cardinals and Detroit Lions in order. Even if the Easterners drop their first game, the showing is what counts, and they may profit by mistakes sufficiently to provide unexpected opposition for the Bears here.

This game is undoubtedly the best attraction on the schedule of either the Eastern or Western teams and Boston fans are appreciative enough of the facts to be demanding tickets daily. All such games are in behalf of the Army Emergency Relief Funds. Tickets are obtainable at Fenway Park, 245 Washington Street and Filene's Men Store.

* * *

There has been loud talk that the Pacific Coast Baseball League might not operate next season, but it is surprising to hear that the present attendance marks in the league are decidedly alarming. Our Coast representative writes that twlight league games failed and that it is infrequent when a game attracts more than 300. One game found 38 fans in the park, and three were there on passes. With the usual sale of promising youngsters to the majors at high prices now out, unless such youngster has guaranteed deferment, prospects of money are scarce.

* * *

Aside from the eastern football clinic to be held at the Lenox tomorrow the Boston Chapter is moving along to achieve the utmost in officiating. It has sent to every college coach in New England a simplified digest of the 1942 rules and will send teams of four officials to give rules demonstrations to pave the way toward mutual understanding. These officials will also work scrimmages to inflict penalties and explain them.

* * *

Hockey came to attention today when Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer, now in the Canadian Royal Air Force, and formerly members of the famous Boston Bruin "Kraut" line, visited Manager Art Ross at the Bruin office this noon.

* * *

Northeastern has Jim Ryan, former Holy Cross tackle, to coach the line this fall. He replaces Tony Staruski who has gone into the armed services.

Champions Out

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 10 (AP)—Birmingham's Acipos, national amateur baseball federation champions for the past two years, won't be around when the tournament opens in Youngstown, Ohio, this Saturday.

They were defeated in the finals of the Birmingham elimination series yesterday by Goslin-Birmingham, who will represent the city.

Convention Off

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—The annual convention of baseball's minor leagues will not be held this year because of the war, President W. G. Bramham of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues announced.

League presidents will be called together, at a time and place to be announced later, to transact the usual business of the association.

War Shorts

Young Charley Comiskey, who at 21 will own the White Sox, is planning to attend a military school.

* * *

The last two games on the Illinois grid schedule are with service teams, Great Lakes, Nov. 21, and Camp Grant, Nov. 28.

* * *

Keesler Field, in Mississippi, planned a topnotch football team this fall, and suffered a setback when Colonel Bob Neyland picked three of its stars for the All-Army team.

* * *

Joe Campagna, who turned down a big league baseball job after graduating from Notre Dame, is in a flying school.

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A Thursday Page

Hudson Frontier

By Erick Berry

Author of "Whistle Round the Bend," "Look Her Through," "Go and Find Wind," etc.

Chapter Ten

It seemed only a moment ago, though it was really all of two days, since Lydia had stood on the deck of the Maid of Utrecht, bracing herself not to scream. Yet here she was, back in her own peaceful garden, and Wolf and Andries quite unscathed, lounging beneath the willow tree.

True, all three were virtually prisoners, Lydia by Groetmoeder's orders, the boys to avoid the embarrassing hero-worship, not only of the four Young Companies, but of all the rest of young Albany. Lydia had made one bid for freedom, with the reasonable suggestion that she should really be getting back to the farm. But Groetmoeder was firm.

"There are those who would follow you even to the farm, foolishly to hear again how Lydia Vedder was one of the first to climb aboard a foreign ship. Praise for such folly is not good for a young misje."

Message in a Musket

"But this time," Andries was saying, "there was no exchange of muskets, for a reason all too simple; there was no Caughnawaga. And the reason for that was again simple. Our good Alderman could not wait for the appointed time at which messages were exchanged. Antlered Deer who is a man of sense, asked if it was necessary to follow our man all the way to La Prairie and bring him all the way back. Instead we fell upon him by night, took his musket, bound him, and returned with him. Mayor Schuyler himself unscrewed the butt-plate of the musket and found the message. V'la tout."

It wasn't all, not by any means, and Andries was just teasing. But Lydia refused to ply him with questions; she turned her thoughts to Trudy, who was still reproachful because Lydia hadn't let her in "on the mystery" as a fellow conspirator. But by tomorrow Trudy would recover, and within the week would have persuaded herself that she'd really been one of the leaders from the first. More troubling had been Mallie's visit, just this morning. The whole cargo of the Maid of Utrecht, valuable skins from Montreal and silks from France, was to be seized and sold as contraband. And Mallie had come rushing in from the farm, convinced that never again would there be such bargains in finery. So Lydia must please take back her collar and return the price of it, oh please, she must! And that of course hadn't been possible.

"But ha! . . . what was the message from our Alderman Krol to the Comte de Frontenac?" Andries refused to be ignored for so many minutes at a time. "You will never guess! Neither of guns was it, nor of soldiers, nor of defenses. Dangerous only to himself."

The Alderman's Message

Wolf, realizing what was demanded of him, prompted with a question: "What then was the message?"

"No less," Andries relished his triumph, "than a petition that, for their past services, Nicholas Krol and his son, Harmanus Krol, should be rewarded by safe passage up the St. Lawrence River, a grant of land already agreed upon, and certain other privileges. Enough, it seemed to me, to hang our Alderman twice over for a traitor."

"But what happened then? Why didn't the Mayor do something?" Lydia had been wanting to ask that for two days. For Andries, by his account, had got back to Albany nearly a week ago, before she'd even come in from the farm.

"Ha, you don't understand our Mayor Schuyler." Andries matched fingertip to fingertip, and glanced down his short snub nose, sternly, so that it seemed to grow as you watched it. "A bear," he said, in solemn, Schuylerish tones, "is not to be shot with powder and ball which will serve for a squirrel. Nor an Alderman of Albany placed upon trial on evidence sufficient for the arrest of Andries Mey. Hide then in my own house, until the Alderman, by running away, shall draw public suspicion upon himself."

Andries, relaxing into his own character, licked his lips at a pleasing memory. "Such food! So soft a bed! And his own personal slave to attend me!"

The Mayor Makes Amends

Andries deserved that, after all his risk and hardships. Lydia was glad.

The sound of distant cheering drifted slowly up the street, working nearer, and rose to its loudest just beyond the garden gate; then ceased. The house door opened, Groetmoeder swept into the garden. Behind her strode . . . Mayor Peter Schuyler.

And close on their heels Father and Dominie de Vos.

"Knowing that I was like to have incurred your displeasure by asking your granddaughter for her assistance," the Mayor was saying, "I come to proffer my apologies, and to plead urgent reasons of State as my excuse."

Lydia caught the words as she, Wolf and Andries jumped to their feet and made their manners.

"But fearing to come alone," the dark eyes in the hard lean face twinkled down at Groetmoeder, "I first sought out your son and my good friend Dominie de Vos that they might lend their advocacy to my cause."

For the first time that Lydia had ever known, Groetmoeder was clearly embarrassed. "Who am I to judge? . . . But a young misje . . ." Then Groetmoeder took refuge in the duties of hospitality, and still becomingly pink in the face, murmured . . . "a slave . . . seats . . . refreshments . . ." and hastened back to the shelter of the house.

Plans for the Future

But the Mayor had little time to spare. Even before Wolf and Andries had brought out chairs, and Lydia followed with the cushions, he was planning for a future.

"Andries Mey, you are not one who covets praise or profit," Peter Schuyler summed him up with uncanny skill. "Your reward shall be more duties, more danger. Albany needs scouts, better scouts, if it is not to stand helpless as a blinded Cyclops before the French attacks. You, Andries Mey, will receive pay, powder, ball, provision, and such help as you may need. With your friends, the Mohawks, you will report to me every move of the French and their Indian allies in our northern woods. An all but impossible task, full of stern hardship."

To anyone but Andries! To him the northern wilderness was home, in the way that Albany could never be. Though now, as one of Mayor Schuyler's scouts, there would be no further whisper of suspicion against him. He could trap and hunt to his heart's content. Yet would still remain the cheerful scatterbrain he had always been, Lydia was sure of that.

"And you, Wolfert de Vos, must also be asked to help Albany." And here the Mayor had more to explain. It seemed that as soon as the Maid of Utrecht had been condemned for carrying contraband of war, one tenth the value of the ship and cargo would become the reward of those who seized it. Wolf, as the leader of the capture, might expect to be awarded half of this, and the remainder would be divided among the soldiers, Andries and all the young people who had aided.

Hunting a Crew

"The ship will be bought by the merchants of Albany, and will need new crew, new captain. In New York the matter would be simple, but Albany is not yet a great port. Can you get me a crew?"

Wolf was sure he could. There must be a score or so of sloops lying idle, each with a two- or three-man crew. And he himself had always wanted to. . . .

Mayor Schuyler cut him short. "Can't be spared. Wanted. A voyage or two to teach you, we'll hire a New York captain for that. But the merchants insist on an Albany captain for an Albany ship. Mynheer Lansing insists on Wolfert de Vos, and the other merchants agree. Well?"

Lydia felt almost sorry for Wolf, he had such trouble in believing that he was needed as a future captain, and then such difficulty to find adequate words of thanks.

Groetmoeder and Julie came hastening out with cakes and refreshment. They were in time to hear the Mayor turn to Lydia.

"I must thank you for the loan of this money." He fished in a deep pocket and drew out a bag, her bag, Mallie's bag. "No money ever better served its purpose. And the French gold discovered in the carpenter's coffer, and disowned by the Alderman, has been more than ample to pay the redemption money. Of course you will share in the reward for capture of the ship, since you were one of the first to climb aboard. . . ."

Lydia caught Groetmoeder's look of horror, and Andries' mischievous chuckle.

Demand on Lydia

"I can offer you no adequate payment for your more valuable services. Yet still, and on behalf of Albany, I have a demand to make upon you, as upon Wolf and Andries."

Groetmoeder's lips were already shaping themselves to protest.

"That you will continue unchanged, to be your very charming self."

And before Groetmoeder could speak, the Mayor took her attention. "I suspect, Mevrouw, that less of our plot has been hidden from you than we imagined."

"Young man" . . . the Mayor must be nearly sixty, but Groetmoeder had known him from a child, "there is an old saying. 'It is a great part of wisdom willingly to be ignorant of many things.'"

The laughter which followed gave Lydia her opportunity to escape, followed by Wolf and Andries. Her head was buzzing with all that had happened, and there was still much to be done. She could repay Mallie, and get back the lace collar; and there was something she wished to ask Wolf about the Young Companies.

Arm in arm they went up the slope of the lawn towards the house, while she made her request. That the Blue Company should no longer be restricted to the Dutch, but should be open to all the children of the town. That would make it truly of Albany, not just of Holland. And now, she pointed out, was the time; when all the Albany young people, and not alone the Companies, had helped in the capture of Krol.

A New Leader

Wolf frowned as he thought. "Yes, I'll tell Myndert. Andries and I will have to resign now, and Myndert will be leader. The other companies will have to be quick to follow, or the Blues will have the pick of all Albany.'

So that was settled, and Wolf and Andries must go off to tell their friends of the new life ahead of them.

But at the gate was a fresh surprise. Caesar and at least a dozen slaves were waiting patiently until someone should come out. And beaming ear to ear as they displayed—the kas!

Lydia ran to it, stroked its smooth rubbed wood, examined it yet again. It was finished now, to the last detail, to the very last carving, the wood oiled and waxed to display its deep toned grain. Eager to know how Caesar's story had ended, she bent to examine it. Yes, the man hiding in the swamp has been caught, as she expected; tied, and taken abroad a strange looking ship. And that still left room for a final scene in the last panel.

Caesar—the carved figure could be no other—standing behind his broken chains. And opposite, wielding the huge hammer that freed him, a girl, a Dutch girl, even to lace cap and klompen.

In case Lydia had failed to guess who the girl was, a dozen grinning slaves enlightened her.

"Misje Vedder; Misje Vedder!"

Caesar's Triumph

"For you," Caesar snatched his moment of triumph.

"Oh, but I couldn't take it!" Why, it was the work of years, and there was not a kas in Albany to compare with it.

"Not like?" Caesar was crestfallen. The pride of an artist was grievously wounded. "Make another."

"But it's lovely, Caesar, too beautiful for me."

Caesar recovered, and beamed again. With the authority of his new freedom he signed to his willing friends to raise the kas and carry it inside.

"I wonder if you'd mind," began Wolf, taking her hand. "Caesar suggested the new name for the Maid of Utrecht, she'll have to be renamed you know."

But how did it concern her? And what had Caesar suggested?

Andries grabbed her other hand. "Twice have I known the good Wolf see what others were blind to. Once it was the muskets, and now . . . But of course there could be no other name for the ship."

"But . . . but," Lydia scanned their faces, wondering "But what name?"

"The Maid of Albany," of course!

The End

The Story Starts Here

Lydia Vedder had given valuable aid to Wolfert de Vos, leader of the Blues, and Andries Mey, a member of the company, in their successful campaign to block Alderman Krol's escape from the city. Prompt action by the Blues, led by Wolfert, thwarted the Alderman's plan to escape on the ship Maid of Utrecht. The Blues were one of the Young Companies in which girls and boys of Albany were grouped in colonial times for social activities. Albany was then in a perilous position, French and Indians threatening it on the north. Alderman Krol had charged that, through Andries, information about the fort was leaking to enemy armies. Wolfert and Andries had come on evidence that fixed suspicion on the Alderman and had conveyed their information to Mayor Schuyler. Kind hearted Lydia had ransomed the Alderman's overworked slave, Caesar, a skilled woodcarver, for the price of her beautiful lace collar that Mallie Roet insisted on buying from her.

A Dutch girl, painted by Gari Melchers

New Books for You

Book Reviews

Mustang's Get-Away

A new horse book by Thomas C. Hinkle is good news for his devoted followers. "Mustang: The Horse of the Old West" (William Morrow & Co., New York. $2), has the same interest and appeal that have won young friends for the author's earlier stories. Stolen from Sam McSwain of Horseshoe Ranch when he was four and a half years old, Mustang, one of the finest horses ever raised at the ranch, went from one stranger to another and had a hard life of it on the open range.

Rebellious under the harsh treatment he received from the ruthless men who traded him from one bad owner to a worse one, Mustang finally made a get-away. The story of his long trek back to Sam and Horseshoe Ranch is told by one who knows horses, cowboys and the Old West and is filled with exciting incidents.

Challenge to Courage

"Sons of the Dragon," by Phyllis Ayer Sowers, illustrated by Margaret Ayer (Albert Whitman & Company, Chicago. $2), is a novel of war-torn China. In this story Mrs. Sowers, who knows the people of China well, having lived in the Orient over a period of years, makes us acquainted with the Chinese, their customs and habits. As she tells of their courage and perseverance we come to realize the true meaning of the phrase so often used these days, "the spirit of the Chinese," and we know it is this spirit that has enabled them to hold out for so long against such great odds.

Through this picture of brave resistance to the Japanese invaders there runs a touch of romance for Moonflower, youngest daughter of the House of Ching, and Liang, her brave soldier friend.

Men, Machines and War

"Wings of Defense," by Captain Burr Leyson, illustrated with photographs (E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $2.50), provides a vast picture of America's warplanes and her growing system of aerial warfare. An experienced civil and military pilot, as well as an acute observer of the constant change and advance made in this field, Captain Leyson writes clearly and with authority and makes available up-to-the-minute information concerning the strategy and tactics of air combat.

Types of planes, bombings, paratroops, aircraft manufacture, pilot training, aeronautical research, maintenance training, anti-aircraft defenses, civil air defense are some of the chapter headings—all subjects of vital interest to air-minded youth as well as their elders.

"Randolph Field: A History and Guide," compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the W.P.A. in the State of Texas, sponsored by Colonel I. H. Edwards, Commanding Officer at Randolph Field (The Devin-Adair Company, New York. $2), is a complete and authentic book on the Government flying school, called the "West Point of the Air," the hub of America's training program. In detail, text and photographs present as complete, as is possible in one volume, a picture of how Air Force students are taught to become soldier-aviators and officers in the U. S. Army.

"Submarines: The Story of Undersea Boats," by Herbert S. Zim (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $3), is a timely book, bound to interest boys and their elders. We hear much of the submarine as a weapon of war, much about the successful operation of submarines and the men who run them. But little is said about the boats themselves.

Mr. Zim tells how a submarine is constructed and what makes it work; how it was invented, and what makes it go down. He describes hydroplanes, periscopes, trimming tanks, double hulls, Diesel engines, magnetic mines, and so on. All the facts presented have been checked by a Commander in the U. S. Submarine Service. Many photographs secured from the U. S. Navy Recruiting Bureau, the British Official Photographic service and other sources, together with line drawings and diagrams, illustrate this complete story of undersea boats.

Cues for Manners

"If You Please! A Book of Manners for Young Moderns," by Betty Allen and Mitchell Pirie Briggs, with drawings by Charles Malcolm Allen (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and New York. $2), is an informal, readable book intended to show 'teen-age boys and girls how well-mannered people are expected to behave in home, school, business and social life. There are rules and suggestions to fit all kinds of experiences. The authors are competent to address their audience of young people. They know them well and understand their problems, for both are educators.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Girl Guides Are Generous Givers

Give, give, give. That is the Girl Guides' motto when a holiday season comes around. Give your time, your thought, your service; give the clothes you can spare, the food you can spare—and never think about the coupons! Give those toys, those books, those blankets, those sweets—anything and everything that will makes some war victim more happy and comfortable.

The result at the last holiday season was an avalanche of presents at the Guides' Headquarters in London. Forty Companies brought their own contributions, the rest came by post—76 large mail bags filled to the top with good things. Sacks of onions—as precious as gold these days—arrived from allotments run by Guides; sacks of coal, too, marked "Perishable"—a slight mistake owing to the general rush, but what did that matter?—a fur coat to be raffled for Polish Guides now in Scotland, as well as gifts of money for these brave little refugees.

A Brownie evacuee in the country sent her only toy, a doll with a crack across its face, saying she thought a cracked doll would be better than no doll at all. From one of the poorest districts in London came a cake made of sweets. It was brought by four little ragamuffin Brownies who had been bombed out of their home in the last blitz, but whose hearts beat warmly beneath their worn uniforms.

A number of books lay in a tidy heap in a corner. They were to go to a school shelter in bomb-torn Lambeth where a Guide has started a children's library. Many families whose homes have gone live in this shelter, and books were badly needed by the small people.

These gifts were for distribution by the Guides and members of the Women's Voluntary Service to Settlements and Play Centers where Guides have been giving their help, as well as to individual cases of distress. Many of the toys were to find their way to the Underground tubes.

In one tube, where 150 children slept every night, a play room has been made in the tunnel, and woolly rabbits and other cuddly beasts that are fond of being underground would be specially welcome. But before they were taken away, a real Christmas party was given at the Guides' Headquarters for 45 little girls, a very poor and very rough Company from Gibraltar. A splendid Christmas tree was hung with presents and other exciting things. "Mees! Mees!" cried one tiny person in broken English, "I haf a dollee!" Another little girl refused to sit down to tea without a large knitted elephant who had to be accommodated with a chair and who was made to share her meal.

Watch for Our New Serial

"We'll Meet in England," a fine new serial by Kitty Barne, will start on the page For Young People next Thursday. Many of the readers of this page already know Miss Barne's work, for she is the author of "Family Footlights" and several other popular books.

"We'll Meet in England" is a tale of especially keen current interest. It is the story of young people on the coast of Norway, who worked out a daring plan for eluding their Nazi invaders and escaping to England. When the old ketch, which they christened "Haakon," sprang a serious leak, when they were well off shore, and they ran into a severe storm a few hours later, the title of the tale seems for a time to be a shadowy clue to their fortunes.

The story will be published in ten installments.

Cosy Bookshelves Add Color

Let's Fix Up Our Room—1

By Keith Vining,

Carpenter's Mate, United States Naval Reserve

Bookshelves will not only provide an attractive home for your books, they will also add color to your room, when the bright jackets and covers of your favorite volumes are arranged upon them.

The versatile cabinet in the illustration may appear puzzling at first glance, but a closer look soon reveals its secret. Actually the bookcase is a group of four small coffee tables, or spare benches, such as one builds for a recreation room. The legs of the benches interlock to form the complete piece. Here is a brief explanation of the principles of operation:

Bench A is placed upon bench B, benches C and D are set upon end and with the legs abutting. Look at the illustration, and you will see just how they are placed. Since the legs are notched conveniently for interlocking, the sections are slid toward one another, and into each other, until presto—the group is complete. The top bench, A, can be removed for use as an individual unit, if desired, without disassembling the other sections.

The complete material list for this bookcase follows:

1 segment, ¾" x 3" x 5' plywood, 1 pc. ¾" x 4' x 10' ply.

No. 10 finishing nails, small common nails and casein glue.

First cut the ¾" plywood, across the short way, into 15" wide sectons; these are for legs and tops. Top lengths are: A, 42", B, 40½", C and D each 41¼". Legs are all the same length, 20¼".

Cut Notches Carefully

The interlocking notches, all ¾" x 7½" in size, are cut easily, but they must be located with great exactness. Do not cut the notches too loose. Have a scrap of ¾" plywood handy to check the cuts with, and if they are a little snug, work them out with a slender sandpaper block. Now mark the exact intersection of the legs on both sides of the tops.

Use a carpenter's square in laying out these marks, so as to have the legs correct.

Now for the assembly, beginning with A for an example. Smear some glue on the upper ends of the A legs and, nailing down through the top, fasten the bench together with 8d finish nails. Tack small blocks diagonally across the back of this section to hold square while glue is drying and set aside.

The other benches are assembled in the same way.

Assembling the Bookcase

When the glue is dry, remove the braces and assemble the benches into the bookcase shape as explained in paragraph three. Now turn the bookshelves and prepare to make the plywood back for them. Cut three strips of ¼" plywood into the following sizes: A 9¾" x 42", C and D each 8¾" x 42". Cut B out of the remaining end, 12¼" x 24½".

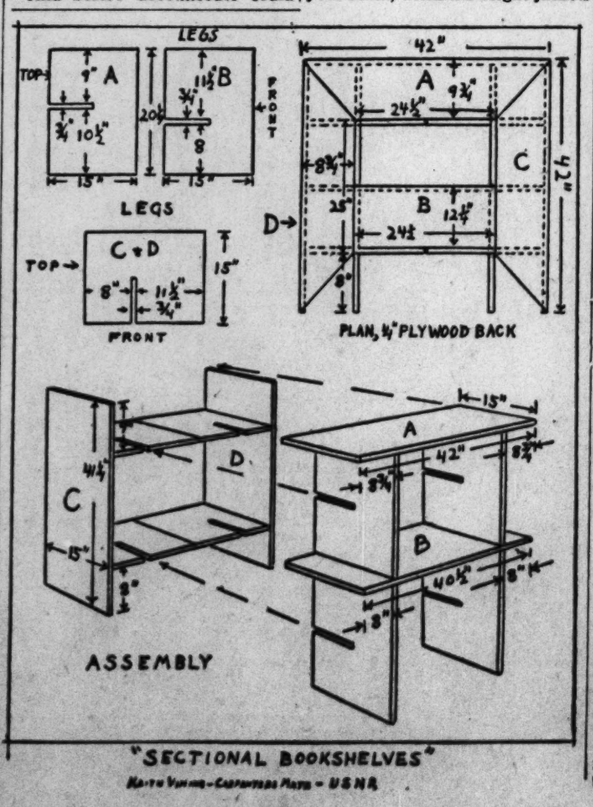
A is laid into place on the frame, and the diagonal corners marked, as shown in the diagram. A should just miss the legs below it. Now cut the ends of A on the diagonal lines, and glue and nail it in place.

C and D are marked off, using the diagonal ends of A for a guide, and cut. The lower ends of segments C and D are cut more for balance of design than fit. Attach C and D as A was fastened. B should cover the space but not quite touch the legs of D and C below it, and then attach.

The bookshelf combination is now ready to be set upright, and sanded, then puttied and painted any color you choose, either to harmonize with other colors in your room or to add a gay note.

Next Thursday, we shall build a chair with a comfortable seat and high arms, that will invite you to read or study in the quiet of your room.

(This is the first of six articles on fixing up our room that are appearing on the page For Young People on consecutive Thursdays.)



Do it yourself--or let them help you to

FIX UP
THE THING TO DO IN '42

America is at war. Many things normally easy to replace are hard to get. One big job we have is to make the *things* we have *last*.

Houses have become precious. Some of the big things—and a multitude of the little ones—need conserving, if we would continue to enjoy them.

Fix up at the first sign of wear or damage. Don't let the elements or use make inroads on your family's comfort or convenience.

Get all those big and little repair jobs done

Some things you can fix up yourself. Others may require help by specialists — carpenters, masons, plasterers, paperhangers, painters, plumbers. Whatever the need, do not delay making the repairs it calls for—or having them made. You owe it to your family and the welfare of your community.

Scan your local advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. It can guide you to sources and services that will help you perform your patriotic duty —to fix up.

REPAIRING MATERIALS AND EXPERT SERVICES OF MANY KINDS ARE ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	361,980
1942 volume to date	69,605,197
1941 volume to date	96,344,495

Stock Market Is Fractionally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Stocks generally limped into slightly lower territory today as light profit taking continued on the recent recovery.

The war news and tax developments remained as confusing speculative and investment factors. While liquidation never was urgent, many ordinarily bullish customers were disposed to stand aside pending more hopeful bulletins from world battle fronts and further light on the forthcoming revenue bill. The anti-inflation drive was another element in the revival of conservatism.

The question of growing federal restrictions was highlighted in Wall Street by the Baruch Rubber Committee recommendations for national gasoline rationing and other corrective measures which, in the long run, may affect earnings and dividends.

The list stumbled at the start but weakness was a rarity and, in the final hour, declines mostly were in fractions with plus signs in evidence here and there. Dealings were slow but blocks of low-priced stocks put the 5-hour turnover at around 300,000 shares.

Postal Telegraph preferred and Western Union, lately in new high ground for the year or longer, turned a bit soft. American Telephone showed a slight loss on the dividend cuts by subsidiaries. Down at times were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Phelps Dodge, Texas Co. and General Electric.

Preferreds of American Power & Light and Electric Power & Light again edged upward, resistant were U. S. Distributing preferred, Erie preferred "A" and Dow Chemical.

Bond Gains General

Advances of small fractions generally and in a few cases a point or so, were well spread over the bond market near the final hour.

Trading in U. S. Governments came to a virtual standstill on the stock exchange and over the counter as the governmental machinery geared itself to the big task of selling $3,000,000,000 of new securities divided into certificates and notes. Details of the offering were announced overnight from Washington.

Corporate loans adding fresh gains of fractions mostly, included New York Central convertible 3½s, Pennsylvania 3¼s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, St. Louis-San Francisco 5s, Seaboard Airline 4s, Third Avenue adjustment 5s, American Telephone 3¼s and Burlington 3½s. A big block of Chicago & Alton 3s at 22, up a good fraction, enlivened dealings.

A number of foreign dollar bonds showed improvement. Included were Australia 4½s and 5s, Brazil 6½s and 8s, Chile 6s and Peru 6s.

London Market Is Generally Steady

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP) — The stock market continued to display a steady tone today and generally good support was accorded industrials.

British funds were irregular and foreign bonds quiet.

Oils finished a little higher and home rails were steady in light dealings. Copper closed slightly easier. Rubber issues improved.

Ontario Gold Production Off in Value in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Gold production from 59 Ontario gold mines for July was valued at $8,924,878, as against $8,985,133 in June and $10,209,096 in July, 1941, it was announced by the Ontario Department of Mines.

The mills treated 921,074 tons, recovering 231,315 ounces of gold, and 52,525 ounces of silver in July as compared with 925,314 tons treated in June, with 233,064 ounces of gold and 32,921 ounces of silver recovered.

Grade of ore for July was $9.69 against $9.71 in June and $9.98 during July of 1941. Daily average figures showed that the industry treated 29,712 tons of ore and recovered 7,462 ounces of gold and 1,694 ounces of silver for a value of $287,899.

Municipalities Call For Bids on New Issues

NEW YORK (AP) — Fresno County, Calif., has called for bids on $1,300,000 of notes on Sept. 11, interest not to exceed 5 per cent and due at the end of the year.

Bids have been asked by Raleigh, N.C., on a new issue of $525,000 refunding, water and fire department bonds, the coupon not to exceed 6 per cent and due in 3 to 31 years.

Onondaga County, N.Y., will come into the money market on Sept. 17 with a new issue of $444,000 of refunding bonds, interest at 5 per cent or less, and due in one to 20 years.

Plan Sponge Iron Plant

YOUNGSTOWN, O., (AP)—Republic Steel Corp., may build a sponge iron plant here with a daily output of 100 tons, Vice-President Charles M. White disclosed. If approved by a War Production Board committee, the plant would be built by the Government at a cost of $275,000 to $300,000.

Taxi Service In N. Y. City Cut Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has ordered drastic curtailment of New York City taxi service, including a cut of one-third in the number of cabs operated by fleets, and served notice that similar restrictions eventually might be imposed in other cities.

The order, effective Sept. 20, prohibits any cabs in the city from driving outside of the State of New York or more than five miles beyond the city limits.

Individual taxi owners, who operate less than three cabs, were barred from driving any of their cabs more than six days a week, or increasing the number of shifts each vehicle has been operating.

Big Tire, 'Gas' Saving

Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman declaring that the 11,700 taxicabs in New York City represented 22 per cent of all licensed cabs in the country, estimated the order would reduce gasoline consumption there by more than 10,000,000 gallons a year, eliminate need for 15,000 new tires and 15,000 recapped tires, and save about 107,000,000 taxi miles a year.

ODT emphasized that the regulations were in addition to taxicab controls imposed Sept. 1 throughout the country. Under the nation-wide order, which the New York operators must continue to observe, cabs may not be operated for any social or recreational purposes on the part of the driver or operator, may not be driven at a speed exceeding 40 miles an hour, cannot be used in making commercial deliveries, and cannot prohibit a taxi from operating cruise for passengers.

Further, the national restrictions more than 25 miles from the point where a passenger is picked up to the point where he is discharged.

Officials estimated that, in proportion to population, New York City has more taxicabs than any other city in the United States with the exception of Washington. New York has one cab in operation for every 640 persons.

In New York City, the new orders met with general approval from the United Taxi Council, representing 95 per cent of the cab operators.

Julius Becker, editor of "Taxi Age" and chairman of the public relations committee of the council, said the restrictions were in line with preliminary plans discussed with New York police authorities last June.

War-Time Pooling

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—War-time pooling of transportation is the suggestion of Director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation, to bus and street car operators.

In a letter read to the American Transit Association's convention yesterday Mr. Eastman also mentioned staggering of industrial and school hours as a possible relief for wartime transport difficulties.

"Your problems cannot be solved, in my opinion," said Mr. Eastman, "without the help of extensive cooperation—from Federal, state and municipal authorities, from the public and from fellow companies.

"There is no way to meet this emergency unless the facilities of the transit industry are virtually pooled."

The transit men were told by Otto S. Beyer, director of the Office of Defense Transportation's division of transport personnel that before the war is over, women may be substituted for men as street car and bus drivers.

A "blown up" sedan—a standard automobile lengthened by six feet and otherwise made over to carry 15 to 18 passengers, and a "mass carrying trailer" were other suggestions to help in defense transportation problems.

Powell C. Groner, of Kansas City, was elected association president.

Power Production 11 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported that electric energy distributed in the week ended Sept. 5 totaled 3,672,921,000 kilowatt hours, just slightly under the year's high mark of 3,673,717,000 in the week ended Aug. 22.

The week's output was an increase of .9 of 1 per cent compared with the previous week and was 11.7 per cent greater than the 3,132,954,000 kilowatt hours produced in the comparable 1941 week, which included the Labor Day holiday.

Because the holiday fell a week later this year, the institute did not give its regional comparisons with a year ago.

Indiana Railroad Sold To Wesson Co. of Chicago

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Sale of the Indiana Railroad to the Wesson Co. of Chicago for $650,000 was approved by Judge John Biggs, Jr., of the Third U. S. Circuit Court.

The petition for the sale was made by Hugh M. Morris, trustee for Midland United, Inc., a debtor in bankruptcy, which holds controlling interest in the railroad. The Securities and Exchange Commission was represented at the hearing.

The Wesson Co., owner of the Wesson Tool Company of Chicago, is engaged extensively in the bus and truck transportation business in Indiana.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Assoc Inv 1.60a	2	45¾	45¼	45¼Sep	3
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	39	39	39 Sep	9
7½	5½	Adams E .15a	2	6½	6½	6½	
23¼	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
13½	10	Addressog ¾a	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+¼
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	4	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
2⅛	1¾	Alaska Juneau	9	2¼	2	2 Sep	9
⅛	⅛	Allegheny Co	2	⅛	⅛	⅛Sep	9
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf .pw	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
6	3½	Alleg pf $5.50ww	5	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	11	11	11 Sep	2
22¼	16	Alleg L $1.20e	2	17½	17	17	— ¼
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	132	132	132	— ½
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10½	10½A'g	31
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛p	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
6½	4	Allied St .45e	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	68	68	68 Sep	4
23¼	22	Allis-C M ½w	3	23¼	23½	23½	— ⅜
18¾	14¼	Alpha P O 4a	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	¾	¾	¾Sep	9
18⅛	12¾	Amal L pf ⅛k	1	13½	13½	13½Jul	29
60¾	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	60¾	60¾	60¾Sep	9
23⅜	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	1	22	22	22	— ¼
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½pg	10	39	38⅛	38¼	
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N (.40e)	2	7½	7¼	7¼Sep	9
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜Sep	8
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	3	26	26	26	— ½
2⅛	1⅛	Am Cable & R	34	2¼	2	2⅛	
70½	56¾	Am Can 2¾e	5	67⅜	66¾	66¾	— ¾
167½	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	+1
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	61¾	61¾	61¾Sep	9
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾A'g	27
57⅛	37⅛	Am Colortype	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛A'g	28
22¾	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	3	16	16	16	
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	2	10	10	10	— ¼
2	⅝	Am Ecaus TH	1	¾	¾	¾Sep	3
6	3¾	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛Sep	3
⅞	⅛	Am & For Pow	15	⅞	⅛	⅞Sep	9
33	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	1	32½	32½	32½ +	½
37½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	7	37¼	36½	36½ —	¾
4	1½	Am & F P 2pf	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½e	1	29	29	29 —	¼
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	3	2⅝	2½	2½ —	⅛
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛A'g	26
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	5	49	48⅝	48⅝ —1	⅜
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞Sep	9
33¼	25	Am Ice pf	3	34	33	34	+1¼
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼ —	⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5 Sep	3
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	7¼	7¼	7⅛ —	¼
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½⅛k	1	77½	77½	77½Sep	4
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5⅞	4	Am M & Met	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	19	19	19	
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6p33⅓k	31	18⅜	17¾	18¼ +	½
22	12½	APLS5p2.81k	12	17¼	16⅜	17⅛ +	⅜
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	46	4⅝	4½	4⅝ +	⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
7½	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛Sep	9
10¼	6¾	Am Seat ½pe	5	10	10	10 —	⅛
4⅜	3⅝	Am Smelt (2)	7	38¾	38½	38½ —	¼
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144	144	144	
35	29	Am Snuff 2.20e	1	33	33	33 Sep	4
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1⅓	6	18	17⅞	17⅞ —	¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼Sep	9
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10 Sep	8
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17	17	17 Sep	9
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	85½	85½	85½ —	½
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	21¼	21¼	21¼A'g	26
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	25	121	119⅞	120 —1	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	15	41⅛	41	41	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	8	43¾	43	43⅛ +	⅛
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131	131	131 Sep	9
5	3¼	Am Type Fdrs	1	4½	4½	4½Sep	9
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	9	26⅞	26½	26⅞ —	⅜
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	114¾	114	114¾Sep	2
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45	45	45 Sep	9
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	57½	57½	57½ —	½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	22	3⅝	3⅛	3½ —	⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf 3¾k	1	41	41	41 —1	½
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1⅓e)	5	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝ —	⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	4	15¼	15	15 Sep	4
10	7⅛	Andes Cop ¼e	4	9	9	9 Jul	23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼A'g	29
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	33	33	33 Sep	8
111⅜	107⅞	Arm Del pf 7	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝Sep	8
4⅛	2⅝	Armour III	7	2⅝	2½	2½ —	⅛
67½	45¾	Arm pr pf4½k	9	44¼	42⅝	42¾ —1	¼
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50 A'g	1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	4	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜ +	⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	1	6½	6½	6½Sep	3
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝A'g	31
6¼	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞Sep	8
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼ +1½	
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	62	62	62 Sep	8
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	26½	26½	26½Sep	4
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	19	43¾	43⅜	43½ +	⅜
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	4	67⅜	67	67	
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	9	28	27⅝	27⅝ —	⅝
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	20½	20½	20½Sep	9
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾ +	¼
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	5	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¼	102¼	102¼Sep	9
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝Sep	9
50¼	46⅛	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	47¾	47¾	47¾Sep	9
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	46¼	46¼	46¼Sep	9
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾Sep	3
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝Sep	3
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Balo Loco ct	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝ —	¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	1	3	3	3	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10¾	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜ —	¼
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½A'g	31
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	5	12¾	12¾	12¾ —	⅛
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	1	20	20	20 Sep	9
25⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	25¼	25¼	25¼Sep	9
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8⅛	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8	8	8 Sep	9
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	4	13¼	12⅞	12⅞ —	⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	33	34¾	34⅛	34¼ —	½
14	9⅞	Benf L 1.15e	4	13⅞	13¾	13⅞Sep	9
53¾	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52¾	52¾	52¾ —	¼
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22	22	22 Sep	9
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	5	52½	52½	52½ —	½
121	105	Beth Stl pf /	1	110	110	110 Sep	9
24	18¾	Bigelow-S1½e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼Sep	9
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½Sep	3
7⅞	3½	Blaw-Knox¼e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼Sep	1
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1e	6	16⅜	16	16 —	⅜
33	25	Bohn A&B (2)	7	35	33½	33½ +	½
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	15½	15½	15½ —	¼
21⅜	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	4	21	20⅞	21	
26	19¾	Borg-War .80e	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜ +	⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞A'g	25
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	1	28½	28½	28½Sep	8
18½	15	Brewing C ½pe	1	17¾	17¾	17¾ +	¼
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼ +	⅛
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜ —	⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	29	29	29 Sep	2
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	36⅛	36⅛	36¼A'g	28
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	½	½	½A'g	29
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛A'g	26
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	8	8	8 Sep	8
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29 A'g	18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼Sep	8
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	6½	6½	6½	
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg	5	2¼	2¼	2¼Sep	9
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(⅓e)	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	2	11⅞	11½	11⅞Sep	9
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	4	18¼	18	18¼Sep	9
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛Sep	8
19¼	14⅛	Burlin M 1.40	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	2	55½	55⅛	55⅛ —	⅜
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add 45e	5	8	8	8	
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	3	3	3	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	4	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞Sep	9
15⅛	10	Byron J'n ¾a	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ —	¼

C

19¾	16½	Calif Px 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾ —	¼
51⅛	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛A'g	13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅞	⅞	⅞ —	⅛
7¼	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6½	6½	6½ +	⅛
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞Sep	9
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
4⅞	3½	Canadian Pac	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜ +	⅛
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 2	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛Sep	4
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	2	23⅜	23½	23⅜	
3	2⅛	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜Sep	9
72	54⅜	Case (JI)(7g)	5	70	69⅜	69⅜Sep	9
42	30	Caterpil Tr 7	5	35	34½	35	
21⅛	15	Celanese 1½e	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞ +	⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅓	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23¾	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	2	16½	16½	16½ +	½
2⅛	1⅛	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR RJ	2	3	3	3	
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	2	12½	12½	12½Sep	9
¾	2	Century Rib M	3	2¾	2¾	2¾Sep	9
32¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	10	32	32	32 +	¼
2½	1¼	Cert-ized Prod	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	2	16¼	16¼	16¼Sep	3
17	14¾	Champ Pa ¼e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾Sep	4
8¼	5½	Chesbro Con	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞Sep	9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	3	32¾	32¾	32¾ —	⅛
98	89	Ches & O of 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾A'g	24
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	10	7	6⅞	6⅞ —	⅛
2¼	1¼	Chi Gr West	14	2⅛	2¼	2¼ +	⅛
13½	6¾	Chi GW pf 4½k	9	13¼	13	13	
6½	4½	Chi Mail ¼pg	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞ —	⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	4	14½	14½	14½	
39¾	33	Chi Pn T pf 2	1	35½	35½	35½Sep	4
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½A'g	25
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛Sep	8
⅛	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	4	½	⅜	½ +	⅛
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜Sep	9
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11 Sep	1
13¾	11½	Chiclets (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼Sep	8
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	11	61	60	60 —1	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10½	10¼Sep	5
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2½	2½	2⅝Sep	9
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	1	34½	34½	34½ +	¼
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝Sep	4
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	3	39	38⅞	39	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	•1	31½	31½	31½ —	½
80½	56½	Coca-Cola 2¼e	•1	75	75	75	
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	69⅜	59⅜	59⅜A'g	15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	101	101	101 A'g	5
15½	10¾	Collins & A	3	14½	14½	14½ —	⅜
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾ —	¼
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90e	4	12	11¾	12 Sep	9
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .90e	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ —	⅜
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	9	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
54	31½	Col G&E pfA 6	2	32½	32	32 —	½
8⅞	5⅛	Columbia Pict	3	7¾	7¾	7¾ —	⅛
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾k	1	30½	30½	30½ —	⅞
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	3	74	73	73 Sep	4
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	13	23¾	23⅜	23½	
101	91⅛	Comi C pf 4½k	1	100	100	100 Sep	4
28⅛	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	3	27⅝	27½	27½ —	⅛
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4½k	1	104½	104½	104½Sep	4
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	9	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	6	25¾	25¼	25½ —	¼
23¾	17¾	Com Ed 1¾e	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	⅛A'g	27
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜ —	⅜
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾ —	¼
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½pg	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7⅜	4½	Cons Cop .10e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼ +	⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	8	13¼	13⅛	13⅛ —	⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼ +1

Commerce and Finance

Huge Output of Synthetic Rubber Expected by Next Year

Business and Industry

WPB Planning To Requisition Idle Copper

NEW YORK (AP)—The War Production Board, seeking copper for critical war needs, said 14,000 firms have reported 111,000,000 pounds of the metal in their idle and excessive inventories.

E. A. Tupper, chief of the WPB's inventory and requisitioning branch, said about two-thirds of the reporting firms have offered to sell the copper at the price established by the Government.

He indicated steps might soon be taken to requisition the metal in the hands of the other one-third of the firms which have been holding back the copper because of the price.

Metal Allocated

Of the 111,000,000 pounds of copper reported, Mr. Tupper said, 29,000,000 already have been allocated; 11,000,000 would be handled outside the regular program; 27,000,000 were ready to be moved; and 14,000,000 must be studied further to determine how it should be handled.

The remaining 30,000,000 pounds represent the copper in the hands of firms refusing to sell.

Mr. Tupper said that when the recovery program started eight weeks ago it was estimated 500,000,000 pounds could be recovered, but that this figure has been revised to 400,000,000 pounds because of various copper movements in the meantime.

Explaining the method to be followed if the Government moves to requisition the idle or excessive copper in the hands of firms refusing to sell, Mr. Tupper said:

"We are up to date on our voluntary sales. We are now ready to begin our push on the firms unwilling to sell. That push would be as follows:

Can Requisition

"We will try to convince the withholding firms that they should sell; if they're still unwilling, we'll have to inform them of our intention to requisition the copper; then we'll requisition."

Mr. Tupper said present emergency requests for copper in various forms are being received—at the Offices of the Copper Recovery Corporation here—from war plants and the armed services at the rate of 500,000 pounds a day.

"More than half of all these emergency requests," Mr. Tupper said, "are being successfully filled from idle and excess inventories where the materials are located in exactly the form needed, sales arranged and immediate shipments made."

Nearly 10 P. C. Of U. S. Homes Use Oil Burners

WASHINGTON (AP)—Heating in at least 585,624 New York Homes next winter depends on the supply of fuel oil, unless equipment has been converted for use of other fuel, figures of the 1940 housing census indicated today.

Of 3,579,550 New York homes reporting heating equipment, 2,580,798 used coal of coke and 585,624 burned fuel oil. A breakdown showed 512,880 urban and 2,744 rural homes using fuel oil.

More than 34,000,000 homes in the United States were found to have heating equipment, 54.2 per cent of them using coal or coke, 22.6 per cent burning wood, 11.2 per cent gas and 9.9 per cent fuel oil.

Almost two-thirds of the homes heated by fuel oil were located in Atlantic seaboard States.

Representative McCormack reported that he had received an assurance from President Roosevelt that the Chief Executive was deeply interested in the fuel and gasoline shortage in the East and would do everything in his power to relieve the situation, consistent with his primary duty of winning the war.

Hoosier Mfg. Co. Is Sold to Syndicate

NEW CASTLE, Ind. (AP)—The Hoosier Manufacturing Company, described as the largest manufacturer of kitchen cabinets in the nation, has been sold to a Cincinnati syndicate.

The consideration was not given but assets of the company had been given recently as $731,000.

The Cincinnati syndicate includes the Rose Brothers Enterprises, Moskowitz Brothers and Coleman Harris Company. T. L. Warschauer of Cincinnati, secretary of Rose Brothers, made the announcement.

The company will complete its contracts but is expected to be engaged only in war contracts within 60 days, making wooden cabinets and lockers for the Government.

Tool Dealers Dismissed From WPB Plead Innocent

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two dismissd War Production Board officials and three dealers in machine tools entered pleas of innocent in District Court here when arraigned on charges of conspiring to prevent critically needed machine tools from getting into production of war materials.

The defendants were Robert B. Rhoads of Indianapolis and Ralph L. Glaser of New Haven, Conn., former chief and assistant chief respectively of the available used tools section of the tools branch of WPB; Louis E. Emerman, Chicago tool dealer, and Clarence J. O'Brien and Frank L. O'Brien, Jr., Philadelphia tool dealers. All are free on bond.

Promoted

Frank J. O'Brien

Elected an executive vice-president of Continental Can Co. Mr. O'Brien has been vice-president in charge of manufacture for the past six years. He joined the company in 1928. He has been a director of Continental Can Co. since 1938.

Bond Investment Additional Issue Is Offered Public

An additional issue of 40,000 units of beneficial interest of the Bond Investment Trust of America is being offered to the public today. Bond Investment Trust is one of the oldest bond funds in the country.

The fund, organized in 1926, was recently "mutualized," giving holders of its units the right of liquidation at any time.

The Bond Investment Trust of America has paid the holders of its units an average of approximately 4.70 per cent in income from 1926 through 1941 and on Sept. 1, 1942, paid $6 per unit out of capital and surplus.

Principal underwriter is Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., of Boston and associated with them in the offering of the present 40,000 units are Ballou, Adams & Co., Inc., R. L. Day & Co., Estabrook & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., and Tucker, Anthony & Co.

The liquidating value and the public offering price of the units will be figured twice daily. The public offering price for Sept. 10, up to 1 p. m., is $99.39 per unit.

The trustees are Charles Francis Adams, Lucius T. Hill and James H. Orr. The investment adviser is Investment Service Corporation of Boston, which also manages the investments of Railway & Light Securities Company and other funds. The State Street Trust Company of Boston is depositary, custodian and transfer agent.

Housing Authorities Enter Money Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Nine local housing authorities located in all sections of the country have entered the money market with a total of $45,614,000 of temporary notes, all but a small part of which were sold to the Chemical Bank & Trust Co.

All issues had a maturity of 10½ months except that of Jersey City, which sold $8,000,000 in notes maturing within approximately 5 months at .64 of one per cent.

The remainder were purchased on a bid of ⅞ of one per cent by the successful bidder. They included:

Anaconda, Mont., $420,000; City of Los Angeles, $12,400,000; County of Los Angeles, $6,250,000; New Albany, Ind., $625,000; Oakland, Calif., $4,094,000; Pittsburgh, $2,365,000; St. Clair County, Ill., $2,160,000, and St. Louis, $6,800,000.

R. W. Pressprich & Co., were successful bidders for $2,000,000 of the total sold by the Pittsburgh Housing Authority on a bid of .76 of one per cent plus a premium of $16.

Mine Promoter Convicted Of Violating Securities Act

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — Convicted of conspiracy to violate the Federal Securities and Exchange Act in his dealings with prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, a 70-year-old gold mine promoter was summoned into court for sentence.

A Federal Court jury convicted Phillip Suetter on four conspiracy counts Wednesday, but exonerated him on three charges of using the mails to defraud.

The maximum sentence possible is five years and $5,000 on each count, but the jury of 10 men and two women recommended leniency.

Mr. Suetter sold shares in northern California and southern Oregon properties. Bishop Paul Rhode of Green Bay, Wis., told of investing about $40,000.

The largest investor was Archbishop Francis J. Beckman of Dubuque, Iowa. He gave Mr. Suetter a quarter of a million dollars in promissory notes and nearly $100,000 in cash, but testified in the trail that notes totaling $100,000 were returned.

Mr. Suetter maintained that he acted in good faith and invested his own and his wife's money in the mines.

U. S. Treasury Offers Issues Of $3 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — In the largest single financing operation since the first World War, the Treasury is offering $3,000,000,000 worth of new securities for sale to investors.

The offering includes $1,500,000,000 of 0.65 per cent Treasury certificate of indebtedness, maturing in about seven months, and $1,500,000,000 of 1¼ per cent Treasury notes maturing in approximately two and a half years.

Together with proceeds of Sept. 15 income tax collections and day-to-day war bond sales, this financing apparently will take care of the Treasury's principal money needs for several weeks.

When these operations are completed they will boost the federal debt to $90,000,000,000, which will be exactly double the statutory limit that existed before the beginning of the defense program. The legal limit now is $125,000,000,000.

Because of the large amounts of money involved, the Treasury said it would receive subscriptions from investors for two days, instead of the usual one day. Subscriptions up to $25,000 will be filled in full, and larger requests prorated in proportion to the size of subscriptions in comparison with the amounts of securities offered.

Nearly all the money borrowed by the Treasury these days goes to pay for war costs. Out of the $11,423,499,762 spent by the Treasury so far this fiscal year, $10,349,599,038 was attributable directly to war activities. Taxes in this period were $1,494,931,082.

Life Insurance Firms Buy Record Amount U. S. Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Institute of Life Insurance said that life insurance companies had purchased $2,023,000,000 of government bonds in the first eight months of this year and that holdings aggregated more than $8,500,000,000, a record high.

Purchases in the past four months of $1,449,000,000 compared with $574,000,000 in the first four months of 1942. In the first eight months of 1941 $588,000,000 of bonds were bought.

Said Holgar J. Johnson, president of the institute:

"Fifty-eight cents of every dollar invested by the life insurance companies this year has gone into government securities but this is not the full measure of their investment in the cause of democracy.

"Monies which have gone into industry, public utilities, railroads and mortgages are helping to finance the expanding war activity as well as servicing and maintaining the home front."

The institute said life insurance companies purchased about 49 per cent of the $2,117,000,000 of government bonds taken in the two Treasury "tap" issues of May and August.

Bank Clearings Well Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported bank clearing volume, on a daily average basis, was continuing well about 1941 figures, although a comparison of the past week with a year ago showed a sharp decrease because of the Labor Day holiday.

For 23 leading cities the mercantile agency reported aggregate volume for the week ended Sept. 9 was $5,077,265,000 against $6,882,635,000 in the preceding week and $5,586,700,000 in the full six-day period a year ago.

Canadian Pulp Group Elects New President

MONTREAL (CP)—E. Howard Smith, Vice-President of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., has been elected President of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, succeeding R. L. Weldon, who has been appointed Newsprint Administrator of the Canadian Government, it was announced here.

Mr. Weldon automatically becomes Senior Vice-President, on leave of absence, of the association. His duties will be performed by C. W. Whitehead, Vice-President of the Consolidated Paper Corporation, who has been elected Special Senior Vice-President.

F. G. Robinson, Vice-President of the Canadian International Paper Company, a past President of the association, continues as one of the Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Smith is the son of the late Howard Smith, founder of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., and one of the originators and early Presidents of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association.

United Engineering Income

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The United Engineering & Foundry Company reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $1,126,878 after all charges and normal federal income and excess profits taxes, equivalent, after dividends on the preferred stock, to $1.34 per share on the 820,746 shares of common stock outstanding. Revised net income for the six months ended June 30, 1941, was $1, 504,949, or $1.80 per common share.

U. S. Calls Women to Work In Shipyards, Copper Mines

By the Associated Press

At San Francisco, Sept. 10—Women shipyard workers, denied membership in the AFL International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, were assured by the War Manpower Commission today that they are needed in the construction of ships and will be put to work immediately at a North Bay yard.

William Hopkins, regional WMC director, conferred yesterday with union heads and others regarding the union's refusal to clear women welders for work at the new Marinship yards at Sausalito. Afterwards he declared:

"1. We have to build ships.

"2. We must employ women.

"3. Women will be employed within 48 hours on work for which they are now qualified. As soon as their experience qualifies them, women will be advanced to other work in ship construction.

"4. Sanitation and health safeguards will be provided.

"6. The same easement on women's hours under state laws will apply in the shipyards as was provided in the aircraft industry.' (A 48-hour week, rest periods and other restrictions and safeguards are provided in the state labor laws.)

Labor to Co-operate

Business agent Ed Rainbow of the union, one of the conferees, said his organization concurred with the statement by Mr. Hopkins and pledged "full co-operation" with the plan.

Mr. Hopkins said clarification of state regulations in regard to women workers was needed and added this condition "will be met in 48 hours."

Union officials said they had authority to grant women work permits, although the union would not formally admit them to membership.

The union's international in Kansas City announced earlier that a nation-wide referendum on the question of admitting women members had produced a 63 per cent "yes" vote, but that the balloting had no standing because only 20 per cent of the membership voted.

Another vote might be taken, perhaps on the matter of permitting women membership for the duration of the war only, said Union President J. A. Franklin.

In Globe, Ariz., the U. S. Employment Service has issued a call for 150 women to take jobs at copper mines in this district to replace miners inducted into the armed services.

The Miami Copper Company already has employed 92 women, who will be put to work as soon as facilities are available.

The women are to be employed in surface operations.

Other labor news:

Alton, Ill.: A strike of the A. F. of L. Chemical Workers Union spread to all sections of the Western Cartridge Company plant today.

A company spokesman said production was virtually halted at the huge works, which has many war contracts.

The strike began Tuesday at the smokeless powder subsidiary, protesting failure of the company to reinstate Francis Bunzy, president of the local union of the chemical workers.

Militia Is Mobilized

Although agreeing to a War Department order yesterday that Bunzy be reinstated, the company said he still was under suspension for violation of a company rule and must await a hearing by a disciplinary board.

Several companies of the Illinois Reserve Militia were ordered mobilized but there was no definite announcement as to where they would be assigned.

No trouble was reported at the plant.

A large number of persons assembled a half block from the main gate.

San Francisco: Thousands of San Francisco Bay area war project workers who stayed off the job rather than work for only straight time on admission day drew a stern censure from the Navy today.

Akron, Ohio: Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s truck tire department began eight-hour shifts today, replacing the six-hour schedule in effect several years. Goodyear and the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers agreed to this yesterday.

A four-day strike over the issue occurred last week, when workers walked out in protest against the company's rescheduling of certain divisions on an eight-hour basis. The strikers returned to jobs pending completion of negotiations.

Cincinnati: George H. Klusmeyer, manager of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, said it had been forbidden to carry out its ninth annual program of nation-wide symphony broadcasts by the American Federation of Musicians headed by James C. Petrillo.

The broadcasts are made by students and Mr. Klusmeyer said local representatives of the union notified him that "it is the national policy of the A. F. M. to permit only union musicians to broadcast."

The conservatory has given 220 broadcasts over the Columbia network in the last eight years.

Steel Mill Labor Shortage

Youngstown, Ohio: Youngstown's steel mills will draft workers within two months because of a labor shortage, a U. S. Employment Service official predicts.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.: The National Council of Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, claiming a membership of 20,000 secessionists from district 50 of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of America, meets today in its first convention.

Albany, N. Y.: Louis Merrill, New York City, was unanimously re-elected president and John J. Stanley, an army private also of New York City, secretary-treasurer at the closing session of the United Office and Professional Workers' (C. I. O.) national convention. Included in the 15 members named to the executive board were James Durkin and Robert Poirrer, Boston, Mass.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: More than 150 men left their jobs at the Federal Bearings Company plant yesterday in an unauthorized strike protesting the discharge of 10 workers who failed to report for duty Labor Day.

Ray D. French, international representative of the United Automobile Workers Union (C. I. O.), asserted the strike was not authorized, and he was endeavoring to get the men back to work.

Montreal, Canada: Two thousand workers left the plant of the Imperial Tobacco Company here yesterday. Details and cause of the walkout were not available immediately.

The workers several weeks ago organized a local of the International Tobacco Workers' Union (A. F. L.). Negotiations between the union and employers had followed.

Text of President's Wage Order

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's executive order relating to overtime pay on Sundays follows:

Executive order.

Regulations relating to overtime wage compensation.

Whereas, many labor organizations have already adopted the patriotic policy of waiving double time wage compensation or other premium pay for work on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays, as such, for the duration of the war; and:

Whereas, it is desirable and necessary in the prosecution of the war, and to insure uniformity and fair treatment for those labor organizations, employers, and employees who are conforming to such wage policies that this principle be universally adopted:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, it is hereby ordered:

I. That the following principles and regulations shall apply for the duration of the war to the payment of premium and overtime wage compensation on all work relating to the prosecution of the war:

A. No premium wage or extra compensation shall be paid to any employee in the United States, its territories or possessions, for work on Saturday or Sunday except where such work is performed by the employee on the sixth or seventh day worked in his regularly scheduled workweek and as hereinafter provided.

(1) Where because of emergency conditions an employee is required to work for seven consecutive days in any regularly scheduled work-week a premium wage of double time compensation shall be paid for work on the seventh day.

(2) Where required by the provisions of law or employment contracts, not more than time and one-half wage compensation shall be paid for work in excess of eight hours in any day or forty hours in any workweek or for work performed on the sixth day worked in any regularly scheduled workweek.

B. No premium wage or extra compensation shall be paid for work on customary holidays except that time and one-half wage compensation shall be paid for work performed on any of the following holidays only:

New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and either Memorial Day or one other such holiday of greater local importance.

II. All federal departments and agencies shall conform the provisions in all existing and future contracts negotiated, executed, or supervised by them to the policies of this order. All such departments and agencies shall immediately open negotiations to alter provisions in existing contracts to conform them to the requirements of this order.

III. Nothing in this order shall be construed as requiring a modification of the principle that every employee should have at least one day of rest in every seven days. The continuous operation of plants and machines in prosecuting the war does not require that employees should work seven consecutive days.

IV. Nothing herein shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with the provisions of the statutes prescribing the compensation, hours of work and other conditions of employment of employees of the United States.

V. All federal departments and agencies affected by this order shall refer to the Secretary of Labor for determination questions of interpretation and application arising hereunder.

VI. The provisions of this order shall become effective October 1, 1942.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House,
September 9, 1942.

Rubber Output 1943 Rate Put At Million Tons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10—American plants will be turning out synthetic rubber at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year by November, 1943, Prof. Albert L. Elder, chief industrial analyst for the War Production Board, said in an address on the progress of butadiene production before the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society here yesterday. He voiced the view that synthetic rubber was not a "war baby," adding that if improvements in the technique of manufacturing rubber continue as in the past, natural rubber at any price might not be able to compete with synthetic rubber after the war.

Dr. Willard Dow, head of the Dow Chemical Company, participating in a symposium on synthetic rubber, reported that the production of styrene, the ingredient of second importance in Buna S, the type of synthetic decided on as most suitable, would reach an annual rate of production of about 250,000 tons by November of next year. This, together with the butadiene, the prime ingredient of the synthetic produced by that time will yield 1,000,000 tons of chemical rubber annually, it was said.

Drafting Work 80 P. C. Done

Two other addresses scheduled for the symposium were canceled pending publication of the report of the committee on synthetic rubber headed by Bernard M. Baruch.

"The Japs have completely underestimated our technical ability if they thought that by taking natural rubber away from us we were licked," Dr. Elder declared. "We will bounce right back with synthetic rubber."

Synthetic rubber production will total 325,000 short tons in 1943, Dr. Elder estimated. He said the engineering and drafting work for the million-ton-a-year plants was about 80 per cent completed and commitments made for 49 per cent of the material. He said that while the laying of the groundwork for vast production of this new material seemed very slow, "design and drafting are slow jobs, but, once complete, the orders for the materials are placed and the assembly of the parts goes on more rapidly."

"Those who look upon the creation of the billion-dollar synthetic rubber industry as a war baby which will disappear with our victorious conclusion of the war may be mistaken," Dr. Elder declared.

"Those needless debates on butadiene from petroleum vs. butadiene from grain, which are based on the theory that synthetic rubber is a war baby and hence it will be easier to close it down if butadiene is produced from petroleum than if thousands of farmers are put out to work, should end for the duration of the war.

Supersede Natural Rubber

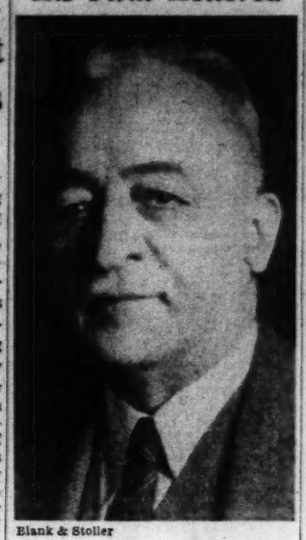
"Technical men realize that if improvements in the future development of synthetic rubber continue as they have in the past, natural rubber at any price might not be able to compete with synthetic rubber."

Dr. Elder said that chemists had only scratched the surface of synthetic rubber research and that further investigation may result in reduced handling costs and great improvement in the final synthetic rubber.

"The technical men may develop short cuts in the use of low-grade butadiene and thereby make rapid advances in the output of synthetic rubber," he said. "I am not a pessimist and I don't see how anyone fortunate enough to live in the greatest country on earth can be one.

"With the equitable allocation of transportation, the careful conservation of all new and usuable tires, the development of improvements in reclaiming of rubber, adequate facilities for recapturing materials for tires, the use of rubber substitutes where possible, the development within the United States of natural rubber and importation of it, and with the construction of synthetic rubber plants with all possible speed, we hope to meet this problem."

His Firm Honored



Blank & Stoller

Theodore Trecker

President of the Kearney & Trecker Corp. which has just been awarded the Army-Navy Production Award. Mr. Trecker said that employee-employer cooperation was the main factor enabling the company and employees to be presented with the "E" Pennant, symbol of outstanding production achievement. The company is the world's largest exclusive manufacturer of machine tool milling machines.

Treasury to Handle Sale of War Bonds Through Retailers

NEW YORK (AP)—Benjamin H. Namm, chairman of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, announced that the work of the retail advisory committee in selling war stamps and bonds through retail outlets would be supervised directly by the Treasury war savings staff beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Namm said after a meeting of the committee that retail outlets selling stamps had increased during the year from a few thousand to about 1,000,000. He said the program had grown so that retail quotas would be set at a 4 per cent of total sales as against a previous 2 per cent.

"The new setup," he asserted, "is bound to mean greatly increased activity on the part of our 1,000,000 retail merchants and their 5,000,000 employees in support of the war savings program."

Informed of the action, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau told the committee in a telegram that it "had made a great and permanent contribution to the war savings plan."

Savings on War Contracts Reported

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Representative William H. Sutphin (D) of New Jersey described as "encouraging" today a report by the House Naval Affairs Committee stating that approximately $675,000,000 had been saved through renegotiation of war contracts "wherein excessive profits have appeared."

"It is estimated that the work of the committee will undoubtedly result in the saving of billions of dollars before the war effort is brought to a halt," Mr. Sutphin said in a statement.

Shipments of Rayon Yarn Top Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of rayon-filament yarn to domestic consumers amounted to $38,400,000 pounds in August, compared with 40,000,000 pounds in July and 37,300,000 in August, 1941, the Textile Economics Bureau reported.

This brought shipments for the first 8 months of 1942 to 309,700,000 pounds, an increase of 13,800,000 over shipments of 295,900,000 pounds in the like period a year ago.

Surtax Rates Drastically Readjusted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee today readjusted individual surtax income rates for the brackets below $8,000, lowering them in the lower brackets and increasing them in the higher.

Treasury experts estimated the changes would increase total prospective revenue by $33,000,000 a year.

As a result, single persons with net income of $2,000 or less will pay lower income taxes than proposed under the House bill; for those with above $2,000 the total tax liability will be higher.

For married couples without dependents, the break between higher and lower rates as compared with the House bill will come between $2,500 and $3,000 net income (before personal exemptions) and for married couples with two dependents between $3,000 and $4,000.

House Provisions

The House approved bill provided 13 per cent surtax on the first $2,000 of surtax net income, 16 per cent from $2,000 to $4,000, 20 per cent from $4,000 to $6,000 and 24 per cent from $6,000 to $8,000.

The Senate group set the surtax rate at 10 per cent for the first $500, 13 per cent from $500 to $1,000, 15 per cent $1,000 to $1,500, 17 per cent from $1,500 to $2,000, 19 per cent from $2,000 to $3,000, 21 per cent for $3,000 to $4,000, 23 per cent for $4,000 to $6,000 and 25 per cent from $6,000 to $8,000.

Such action had been forecast.

The committee's approval of the 5 per cent "victory" levy brought 14,000,000 additional persons into the field of potential federal taxation and boosted the anticipated yield from individuals to $10,462,000,000 in a full year's operations.

The 43,000,000 persons who would pay taxes under the measure would provide about $1,000,000,000 more toward government financing than all corporations, which would pay $9,413,000,000 under tentatively approved rates.

The Senate committee thus has reversed the House position and made individuals, rather than business, the principal taxpayers. As the bill was approved by the House, individuals would have been assessed $7,917,000,000 yearly and corporations $10,287,000,000.

Compulsory Savings

A congressional survey of compulsory savings plans to meet a substantial share of war costs was approved yesterday by the Senate committee after it formally adopted the "victory" levy.

Taking cognizance of a recent statement of Secretary Henry Morgenthau that the Treasury could not rely beyond the end of this year on voluntary financing, the committee wrote into the measure a provision setting up a compulsory savings and report to Congress by Jan. 11.

Senator Robert Taft (R.-Ohio), who sponsored this amendment, told reporters a majority of the committee apparently believed the present program of voluntary bond purchases was "wholly inadequate" to provide the future billions needed to supply the nation's war machine.

If the House later approves the amendment, Senator George said a committee consisting of five finance committee members, five members of the House Ways and Means Committee and Secretary Morgenthau would start to work to devise methods of obtaining forced loans from taxpayers.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
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FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these Units. The offering is made only by the offering Prospectus which, however, does not constitute an offer by any dealer to sell Units in any state to any person to whom it is unlawful for such dealer to make such offer in such state.

40,000 Units of Beneficial Interest
(Additional issue)

The Bond Investment Trust of America

Organized April 28, 1926

Copies of the offering Prospectus may be obtained from the following:

Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs
Incorporated*

Ballou, Adams & Co. Incorporated — R. L. Day & Co. — Estabrook & Co.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated — Tucker, Anthony & Co.

*Principal Underwriter as defined in Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and in the Investment Company Act of 1940

September 10, 1942.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2½s 67-62	100.15	100.15	100.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	AbitibiP&Pbs 52 st	50	50	50
4	AlbAsBus 3½s 46	92⅜	92¾	92¾
32	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	89	89½
18	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72½	72¾
1	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	100	100	100
97	Am&For Pbs 2020	49½	49½	49⅝
1	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
2	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
13	Am T&T 3s 61	107⅛	106⅞	107
10	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅝	100⅞
4	Am W W & E 6s 75	91½	91	91
1	Arm Del 4s 57	104½	104½	104½
6	Arm Del 4s 58	105	104¾	105
1	AT&SF Aj 4s 95	93¼	93¼	93¼
4	AtG&WI Aj 4s 95 st	92½	92½	92½
1	A C Line 1st 4s 52	81⅝	81¼	81½
22	A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63⅜	63⅜
3	A C Line 5s 45	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
15	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
23	B&O 95 st A	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
1	B&O 96 st C	34⅝	34	34½
16	B&O 3000 st D	29⅝	29½	29⅝
55	B&O 96 st F	30⅜	29½	29⅝
35	B&O cv 4s st	34⅝	34	34⅛
26	B&O 4s 48	89¼	89	89
3	Beth S W 50 st	40½	40¾	40½
4	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	59	59	59
1	Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99⅝	99½	99½
5	BellTPa 5s 60 C	129½	129½	129½
10	Beth Steel 3½s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Beth Stl 2¾s 50	102½	102½	102½
1	Boston&Me 5s 55	89	89	89
5	Boston&Me 4½s 70	37½	37½	37½
6	Boston&Me 4s 60	21	21	21
14	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	79	79	79
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	95½	95½	95½
5	Buf R&P 57 st	36⅛	36	36
88	Bur C R&No 5s 34	8¾	8	8¾
107	Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	8	7¾	7¾
4	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77	77	77
4	Can Sou 5s 62	79½	79½	79½
2	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	112	112	113
1	Can Nat 4½s 4½s 58	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2	Can Nor 6½s 46	111¼	111¼	111¼
3	Can Pac 5s 55	105½	105½	105⅞
1	Can Pac 4½s 46	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Can Pac 4½s 60	89½	89½	89½
1	Can Pac 4s perp	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	Caro C&O 4s 60	108	108	108
7	Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	30	30	30
63	Cen of Ga 5½s F9	6⅜	6¼	6¾
76	Cen of Ga 5s B9 C	6¾	6¼	6¾
64	Cen of Ga 5s cn 45	19⅝	19⅝	19½
5	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59½	59½	59½
10	Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛
84	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	78	77¾	78
5	Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	70	70	70
18	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19¾	19½	19½
10	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18¼	18¼	18¼
5	Cen RR NJ 4s87	19	18¾	18¾
4	C&O 3½s 96 D	103	103	103
1	C&O rfg 3½s 18E	104	104	104
630	Chi & Alton 3s 49	23	22	22
9	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78¾	75½	75½
2	CB&Q 4½s 77	67	67	67
6	CB&Q 4s 1I 49	94½	94½	94½
24	CB&Q 3½s 1II 49	91½	90¾	90¾
1	Chi Ind & L 5s 47	31½	30½	30½
8	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
2	ChiGtWest 4s 88	67	66½	66½
26	Chi I & L 5s 66	9¾	9	9¾
1	Chi I & L 5s 66	9¾	9¾	9¾
347	CM&P & Pac 5s 75	16	15½	16
481	CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	3⅞	3¾	3¾
7	CM&SP 4¾s 89F	44½	44½	44½
26	CM&SP 4½s 89C	44½	44¼	44½
3	CM&SP 4½s 89E	44¼	44¼	44¼
80	CM&SP gen 4s 89	43½	43½	43⅝
5	CM&SP 3½s 89 B	40	40	40
12	Chi&NW 6½s 36	40½	40	40½
3	Chi&NW gm 5s 37	34½	34	34⅜
16	Chi & NW 4¾s 87	33⅞	33½	33½
693	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3¼	2⅞	3
6	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22¼	22½	22½
22	Chi & NW 4s 87	33½	33¼	33½
9	Chi & NW 4s 87 st	33	33	33
12	Cil & NW 4½s 87	32½	32½	32½
1	Chi Ry 5s 27	54	54	54
36	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	17⅞	17½	17⅝
123	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	4	3½	4
99	CRI & P 4s 88	28½	28⅛	28½
14	CRI & P 4s 88 reg	25½	25½	25½
212	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
15	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	96½	96	96
7	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞
1	Childs Co 5s 43	44	4	44
5	Cin Un Term 3⅜s 66	112	112	112
15	CCC&StL 5s 77 P	48¼	48	48½
5	Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	70½	70¼	70½
2	Clev Un Term 5s 73	65½	65½	65½
43	Col & So 4½s 80	25⅜	25	25
50	Columbia & So 52 May	91¼	91	91¼
101	Columbia G 5s 1961	86⅝	86½	86⅝
1	Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	108½	106½	108½
19	Coml Mack inc 69 ww	35½	33	33
2	Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Con Pac 4½s 46	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Con Pac 4½s 60	89½	89½	89½
1	Con Pac 4s perp	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	Caro C&O 4s 60	108	108	108
7	Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	30	30	30
63	Cen of Ga 5½s F9	6⅜	6¼	6¾
76	Cen of Ga 5s B9 C	6¾	6¼	6¾
64	Cen of Ga 5s cn 45	19⅝	19⅝	19½
5	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59½	59½	59½
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6	CB&Q 4s 1II 49	94½	94½	94½
24	CB&Q 3½s 1II 49	91½	90¾	90¾
1	Chi Ind & L 5s 47	31½	30½	30½
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347	CM&P & Pac 5s 75	16	15½	16
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7	CM&SP 4¾s 89F	44½	44¼

Strand New Head Of Oregon State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Dr. August Leroy Strand, President of Montana State College, has been chosen President of Oregon State College of Corvallis by the State Board of Higher Education. Dr. Strand is expected to take over his new duties immediately.

The Montanan will succeed F. A. Gilfillan, Acting President, who received an interim appointment in September, 1941, following the resignation of Frank L. Ballard, President.

The new Oregon State President served as chief of the Montana institution for five years. Prior to that he was head of the department of entomology at the same school. He also spent five years as Assistant Montana State Entomologist.

Dr. Strand is a member of Sigma Xi, natural science honorary society, and the American Society for the Advancement of Science. He has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northwest Regional Educational Council.

Portland Getting New Mill for Scrap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Construction of a new $1,000,000 war industry in the Portland, Ore., harbor area which will produce steel from scrap iron has received the final approval of the War Production Board and its plant-site committee.

The mill, which will be owned and operated by the Oregon Electric Steel Rolling Mill, Inc., is expected to begin production of the metal, which is so vital to the war machine, early this winter.

Senator Charles L. McNary (R), Oregon, said that initially the plant will have one electric furnace capable of turning out 30,000 tons of steel a year in addition to rolling facilities which will shape bars and light sections of the metal.

Senator McNary, who announced the War Production Board's decision, said that plans already have been laid for a second electric furnace which, when installed, will boost production to 60,000 tons a year.

Candidate Promises Farm Watchdogs

WARWICK, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—An unlicensed watchdog for every farmer was the campaign-opening plea yesterday of a Democratic nominee for State Senator.

"I am going to propose, if elected," declared Paul R. Jackson of Tuxedo, "that every farmer who lives far from police protection and every home where men have gone to war shall be allowed at least one watchdog for protection without paying any license fee.

"Don't we owe that much security to the people who are raising our crops under the difficulties of every kind of labor shortage?

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes. Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, S-23, Fitchburg, Mass.

INFORMATION WANTED

MARY JONES deceased. PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, London, England, dated 3rd March 1941, in re Mary Jones deceased (late of Brynderwen, Llandyfroig in the County of Cardigan, who died on 11th March 1938), Evans against Postill 1940, J. 1921, inquiries were directed to ascertain whether Frederick John Evans and Evan David Evans, nephews of the above named Intestate survived or predeceased her and if they survived her and have since died who are their respective personal representatives and if they predeceased her whether they respectively left any issue who became beneficially entitled to share in the property of the Intestate.

Claims to be sent to David James Grimes of 137 Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2, England., Solicitor, by 31st December 1942.

DATED 13th August 1942.

R. L. Mosse
THE VACATION MASTER
for MASTER HOLLAND

NOTE: Frederick John Evans believed born 1875; to have gone to America in 1894 and to have become a Missionary and died at an early age a Bachelor.

Evan David Evans believed born 1882 and to have gone to America in 1911. Lived at 360, West 14th Street, New York. Last heard of in 1918.

KERLY SONS & KARUTH,
137 Dashwood House,
Old Broad Street,
LONDON, E. C. 2.
Solicitors for Plaintiff.

HELP WANTED

FLORIST — Man or woman, experienced in designing and sales work; state qualifications and reference; good opportunity. LORD'S FLOWERS, Topeka, Kan.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of genuine Silver Fox Scarfs ($150 Value) Bargain at PAIR Shipped on approval anywhere. $79.50 Tax Pair Inc. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

HOUSES TO LET

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., St. George, 297 St. Mark's Place—6 minutes' walk to ferry; 8 rooms, steam heat; available Oct. 15th. Call Gibraltar 2-7048-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms near Beacon St.; semi-private baths; private family; reception rm. Lon. 4372.

EVERETT, MASS.—Gentlemen, pleasant, comfortable room; board optional; 1 minute to bus line. EVE. 2962-J.

N. Y. C., 60 West 94th—2 large unfurnished rooms, complete kitchen, Frigidaire, gas, electricity free, telephone; top floor; quiet, private house; business women; references required; will rent rooms separately if desired.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Newly furnished quiet, warm; near park, Radio City, church; all transportations. CO. 5-9356.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 86 (Apt. 4-E)—Large, comfortable rooms, single-double; convenient churches. CO. 5-8884. MRS. BRANNON.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Front room, well heated; 2 gentlemen; quiet neighborhood, convenient transportation. 254 South Felton Street (52nd and Locust Streets).

Local Classified (Continued)

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 72nd Street West—Business woman will share beautiful 2-room apartment with young business woman or nurse; references. Telephone evenings EN 2-7429 after 6 p. m.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Attractive, artistic apt. shared with refined business woman; 15 min. to Boston; Christian Scientist preferred; reasonable to right party. 107 Norfolk St. Gra. 4067.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Private house with 2-acre garden; quiet, select neighborhood; convenient to bus; well-furnished southeast corner room; large, warm, sunny, 2 windows, large closet; second floor, next bathroom; excellent meals; full board $21.00 per week; less for business person; garage; available immediately. 22 Pleasant Avenue, Mo. 2-8836.

PAYING GUESTS

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rms., meals; home atmos.; good cooking; nr. station; porch; refs. required. 220 Prospect Ave. Mo. 8-3369.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 307 5th Ave. (907)—Large light, quiet, beautifully furnished; 2 executive desks, built-in bookcases; $40. VA 6-1977.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 80 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

HELP WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as Second Cook; position open September 15 or before. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOSTON—Experienced driver and furniture mover, must be Protestant and sober; good salary. Write Box H-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as Kitchen Man; position open September 15 or before. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

RESTAURANT MANAGER: Experienced	$60-70
RETAIL SALES CLERKS	Arr
OFFICE MANAGER: Experienced	$40-45
PERSONNEL MAN: Rech exp	$40-50
COLLECTOR: Good company	$150
CREDIT MANAGER & ASSISTANT: Exp	Arr
ACCOUNTANTS: Indust Costs	Arr
BOOKKEEPERS: Several	Arr
STENOS & TYPISTS: Several	To $35
BOYS (20) no exp nec	To $22

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED hairdresser or operator wanted in West Newton; good wages; hours 9-6; Wed. afternoon off. LAS 3727 (Mass.).

4 GIRLS with art ability as opaquers; bring samples of your work; mornings 10 a. m.-12 m. Fishbaugh Studios, 35 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

SECY-CORRESPONDENT: Good exp	$25
SECY-DICT OPR: (2) good exp	$25 up
SECY-STENOS: Suburbs	$25-30
STENOS: Many excellent openings	$18-25
STENO-ASST BKKPR: Good exp	$110-115 Mo
STENO-BILLERS: (3) thoro exp	$18-25
BEGINNER STENOS: Gd education; sev	$15-18
BKKPR-TYPISTS: Several, exp	$20-25
ASST BKKPR-TYPISTS: Several	$18-25
PAYROLL CLERK: Thoro exp	$25-30
FIGURERS: Several, exp	$18-20
FILE CLERKS & TYPISTS: Several	$16-20
EDIPHONE OPRS: (2) exp	$18-22
UNDERWOOD E F BKKPR: Thoro exp	$25
BURR M H BKKPR: Good training	$20-25
NATIONAL CASH # 200 & 3000	$20
I B M OPERS: Several	$20
COMPTOMETER OPRS: Several	$20-25
INSURANCE AGENTS	$32
DEPT MGRS: Coats, dresses	$25-30
SALES: All kinds, excellent opportunities	Arr

WANTED—General maid and plain cook; family of 4; Concord, Mass.; substantial references required; wages $85 per month. Box G-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN for salad department in midtown cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply mornings. Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMEN for counter work in midtown cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply mornings. Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Call at R. 310, 145 State St., and learn how to earn extra money on commission in a pleasing and dignified way selling beauty preparations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HOUSEMAN, general, single, go anywhere; live in preferred; $25 wk, minimum with boardroom. Write HOUSEMAN, 360 Heath St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Call Long 1533.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE young woman, mature judgment, Christian Scientist; unusual understanding of children; will take complete charge of child 1 year or over. Write Box H-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION-nurse-instructor for young person or child needing experienced, loving care—in home or school. ESTHER JACOBS, R. F. D. 2, Ovid, New York.

MIDDLE-AGED woman (Christian Scientist) desires position attendant or housekeeper, adult family; sleep out. Tel. Yonkers 3-3490, N. Y.

SECRETARY, research experience, desires change; 15 years with present employer; vicinity Boston. Box G-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORK wanted to take home by first-class colored laundress; Protestant; references. J. Baker, 137-23 Kalmia St., Flushing. Tel. FI 9-8179.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LUNCHEONETTE FOR SALE
Profitable luncheonette, central location, one of finest suburbs in Westchester County; established 16 years; sales 1941 totaled $31,550, average annual profits $5,500 to $6000, shown by certified accountant's statement; all new equipment; price $9000, cash only $5000. Write CHARLES SCHELLIG, business broker, 704 St. Anns Avenue, New York City.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 EVERY DAY. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Smart New Fall Selection, $6.90 Up. All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies at a Saving
HOWARD L. PRIOR, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

GIFT SHOPS

ROCKWELL SILVER CO., Retail Dept., Meriden, Conn.—Silver decorated gifts for weddings or showers. Open daily 1-9. Phone 987.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.95-$3.95-$4.95-$5.95. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York, Suite 1004.

MUSIC

Chandler Ebel Music Co.
434 Albee Square
Triangle 5-2146 Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD and discarded precious metals bought; N. E. refiner of 130 yrs.' standing. The J. M. Ney Co., West and Elm, Hartford, Conn.

PAINTS AND WALLPAPER

BETTER PAINT AND WALLPAPER SERVICE
Complete Stock of Material for "Fix Up" 218 N. Aurora Street Ithaca, N. Y.
Personalized Service—Dial 3150

Local Classified (Continued)

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE, 1362 6th Avenue (56th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-8000

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618. N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Special for Sept. and Oct.

NATURAL SKUNK COATS
Finest Quality Obtainable
$250.00
THOMPSON'S

Sunoco Products
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Main and Porter Streets
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

KEM-TONE
Modern Miracle Wall Finish Will Even Paint Over Wallpaper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 Broad Dial 6-0113

Opening Saturday, Sept. 12
"STRENGTH FOR VICTORY"
Exhibition and Victory Garden Fair
THIRD FLOOR AUDITORIUM
HOWLAND'S

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc.
283 Fairfield Avenue
Represented by RALPH GOODSELL

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

DOYLE'S BAKERY
Peach—Apple—Blueberry and Lemon Meringue Pie
Nut Bread—Rolls—Crullers
376 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185

FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN
SILVERTEX SUITS $45.00
Genuine Botany Worsted
SILVERTEX-KIMBERLY SUITS $37.50
Open a Foster-Besse Charge Account

READ'S
Makes Shopping Easy
Write or Telephone
BETTY BARNUM
. . . She'll Shop for You
No charge for this service

GREENWICH

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
'Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
143 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

Silent-Gas Refrigerators
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

The Greenwich Cab Co.
at the railroad station.
Complete Car Servicing. Used Cars.
SERVICE TEL. 4300 TAXI TEL. 2800

CANNING SEASON
FRUIT JARS JAR RINGS
JELLY GLASSES
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For School
Pens, Watches, Napkin Rings and Identification Bracelets
W. D. Webb, Inc.
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

Grossman Shoes
161 Greenwich Avenue
Tel. 2123

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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AIR-O-PEDIC SHOE SHOP
138 Church Street
featuring
Antioch College Shoes
Air-O-Pedic Shoes

Helaine's House of Hats
Season's Opening
461 Farmington Avenue

BACK TO SCHOOL
Girls—Wardrobe Cases
Boys—Two Suiters or Gladstones
J. C. HOWARD
Leather Goods of Quality
260 TRUMBULL STREET

manhattan Shop
181 PARTY ST. HARTFORD, CONN.
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c
Permanent Waves, $5 up
Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

W. C. MASON & CO. INC.
Anthracite COAL Bituminous
FUEL OILS OIL BURNERS
726 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD
West Hartford

907A FARMINGTON AVE. Phone 3-4100
KINGSWOOD
CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
"Cleaning That Satisfies"

FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

RUTH DEXTER
SPORTS APPAREL
WOOL SUITS & DRESSES
SWEATERS & SKIRTS
16-20 sizes 9-17
990 Farmington Avenue

MERIDEN

JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE
A completely new work by the publishers of WEBSTER'S New International Dictionary—It's WEBSTER'S Dictionary of SYNONYMS—the most useful, modern treatment of Synonyms published—Indexed. $4.00.

SQUARE DEAL TAILOR
Ladies' Tailoring
Reliable and Satisfactory
Corner Hanover and W. Main Streets

Harrold C. Hall
Real Estate
Insurance
21½ East Main Street
PHONE 1737

56th ANNIVERSARY SALE
Now, 1942, more for your money
Thurs., Sept. 10th to Sept. 19th
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
80 Colony Street Tel. 4120

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

For School
Poplin Jackets $2.95
Wool Slacks $3.95
Shirts—Hose—Belts
Sweaters . . $1.95 to $5.95
BESSE BOYNTON STORE

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
COAL COKE OIL WOOD
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE
Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers
Gilbarco Oil Burners
391 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

Get to Know
R. W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

MIDDLESEX FRUITERY
Better Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Fruit Drinks Ice Cream Sundaes at our Fountain
191 Main Street Telephone 322

COLOR MART
PAINT & WALLPAPER STORE

Mirrors—Shades
Venetian Blinds
710 Main Street
Ed. Ott, Prop.

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St.
1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 3 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 8-8363

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1855
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

STAMFORD

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
905 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2130

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7325 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
305 Main St. Tel. 3-3245

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
"Van Raalte" Gloves
Smart Styles—New Colors
Plain Fabrics and Leather Trimmed
$1.00 to $1.50 pair
Boxy and fitted, slipon and cardigan—many bright or pastel colors.
100% Wool Sweaters
Sport Shop—Second Floor
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Our Curtain Department Is Featuring New Waterproof
SHOWER CURTAINS
with bathroom window curtains to match.
Shower Curtains, 1.98 to $2.98
Window Curtains, $1.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown Waterbury Cheshire

OUR COLLEGE SHOP
Official headquarters for Harper's College Bazaar, Back to School Fashions.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices

CATHERINE E. LESSNER, Prop.
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 284—Reg. No. 286

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STETSON
FELT HATS IN SMART NEW FALL COLORS
from $5.00 to $25.00
Luddy
92 STATE STREET

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel
Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

Wallpaper Specials
September and October
Paint DEVOE Paint
SMITH & PEARSON
Phone 21 Auburn

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 GENESEE ST., AUBURN, N. Y.
HOUSECOAT TIME
Quilted Cotton or Satin Chenille
All Wool Flannel—Seersucker

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes of National Make for Men, Women and Children
NORTHRUP'S
JOHNSON CITY

Fall Footwear for Women
Additional new Fall styles arriving daily.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
Annual Sale of Furs and Furred Coats
You are welcome to see our new 1942-1943 collection.
37 COURT STREET

SCHOOL DAYS
are here again!
We are prepared to meet the demands of anxious parents for the right clothes for young hopefuls. This is our 61st year helping to outfit school children and college undergraduates.
McLEAN'S

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COMSTOCK'S
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue 94 Pondfield Road

SPORTSWEAR
Tailored Dresses
Sizes 10-20 and 36-42
Country Suits
Sizes 10-20
J. BROCK, Inc.
94 PONDFIELD RD., BRONXVILLE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY

THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

CEDAR MARKET
CHRIS. REEHL, Prop.
CHOICE MEATS
Personal Service • All Best Meats
Free Deliveries
125 PARKWAY RD. Ph. PR. 7-6067—6063

Clothing and Furnishings
FOR BOYS and PREPS
Bronxville Boys' Shop
65 Pondfield Rd. Bronxville 2-1130

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

"War Risk"
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500
9 South 3rd Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8845. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street"
Let
THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP
(Isabel Roberts)
SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM
Decorative Accessories Occasional Furniture
LAMPS and a wide variety of small articles
137-10 Northern Blvd. FLushing 9-2960
Next to Quaker Meeting House

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F.T.D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
139-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4612

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Safford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

Have You Probiem Hair?

See **ANTHONY** and **JEAN**
Hairdressers
Established Since 1924
72-44 Austin St. BO. 8-1221

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4587
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

FREEPORT

SPITZLER'S
TEL. FREE. 458-W
34 and 36 W. MERRICK ROAD
Corsets, Lingerie, Dresses, Uniforms

WHETHER IT'S
SCHOOL or COLLEGE
You'll find your campus classics at
Carol Green's
Sweaters—Skirts—Jackets—Gloves—Bags—Accessories—at our usual low prices
80 SO. MAIN STREET TEL. FREE. 6163

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Fountain Pens $1.00 up
Waterman—Sheaffer—Parker—Esterbrook—All School Supplies
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

NEW MODE MILLINERY
PRESENTS

Hats and Bags of the Hour
$1.99 and $2.99
AGENCY FOR GAGE HATS
CHURCH AND PINE ST., FREEPORT, N. Y.

TOWN SHOP
Now Showing
NEW FALL
Dresses—Coats—Suits
86 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of
BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?
Order our
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
SODA **RAHN'S** CANDY
47 Merrick Ave. Phone Free. 4816

GLOVERSVILLE

PARKER "51" FOUNTAIN PEN
Writes Dry With Wet Ink
"Quink" Ink
COWLES, BROWN & CO.

GREAT NECK

A *Modern* **KITCHEN**
Gives New Leisure

Would you like our representative to call to make recommendations, give ideas, and estimate cost? Without any obligation, of course!

For information or for Building Supplies, call nearest branch:
Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—9-1186
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307
Northern Blvd., Great Neck, L. I.

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HINDER HAT SHOPPE
FALL OPENING
Complete Line of Dressy Felts, Velvets and Fabrics in All Colors and Head Sizes
ALL AT ONE PRICE $1.98
26 Third Street Great Neck 2644

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

THE HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Mattress Manufacturing Co.
Mattresses, Box Springs
Remade and Sterilized
78 Main Street Hempstead 4310

Fann's
SMART FALL FASHIONS
Dresses—Millinery
255 Fulton Avenue

HEMPSTEAD RED STAR MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
298 FRONT STREET
Free Delivery Hempstead 3274

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delivery Free
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

FURNITURE
Floor Coverings, Bedding
UPHOLSTERING
REFINISHING
—Quality Merchandise—
W. A. MUNSEY
FOREST HOME DIAL 2000
"Out of Way—Less to Pay"

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3066. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McBRIDE'S
Attractive Garden Apartments
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms, $40 up
82-19 Roosevelt Ave. Ne. 9-7786

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
14th ANNUAL FUR SALE
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring ADAM HATS
87-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37th AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

FIELDS
for Women's Children's Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave

RUBIN'S

Paints and Hardware
Garden Supplies & Tools
Housefurnishings
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
AUGUST FUR SALE
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

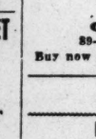
FALL OPENING
Friday, September 11th
Store open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

M. DUSEL, Hardware
We wish to express our appreciation
to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. The returns from our advertising have been more than double the cost.
3161 DELAWARE AVE. Riverside 9635

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
Dresses for Fall and Winter
Special at $8.95
Juniors', Misses' and Women's
Sizes 9 to 44
Also Half Sizes
3180 DELAWARE AVE. Riverside 6822

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

VIOLA STEVENS

Hats and Accessories
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

MOUNT VERNON

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

FALL SUITS
All Wool
Smartly Styled
Moderately Priced

Dorothy Stein
24 FOURTH AVENUE

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEWBURGH

Distinctive Furniture Reasonably Priced

BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH N. Y.

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date
BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.
The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make
"SENTINEL"
"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330
Evans Street

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
86 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

LEONARD WHITE
School of the Dance
Westchester's Leading Dance Studio
All Types of Dancing
Classes Now Forming
Tel. N. R. 2-3614
124 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

PALACE
SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Tel. 2-0555—2-2386
ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

GALLERY SILK STORE
Economize and Make Your Own!
OUR FINE FABRICS OF EXTENSIVE VARIETY WILL INSPIRE YOU
7 Division Street

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
In the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

CORDWOOD
All hardwood WELL SEASONED—burns long and throws out plenty of heat!
CANNEL COAL
Ignites EASILY—burns a long time! Gives you LOADS of heat!
Enjoy these two ECONOMICAL FIREPLACE FUELS
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
N. R. 2-1000

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

5Shore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Acme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

BAY RIDGE Flower Shop
Visit—See—Buy
From Our Fine Selection
Prompt, efficient delivery.
Bonded Member of Telegraph Delivery Service
5201 5th Ave., corner 52nd St. WI. 9-8344

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2428
Deliveries any part of U. S. A

Borough of Manhattan

BARANDON••
CREATOR OF FEMININE FASHIONS THAT SLENDERIZE
GOWNS, COATS & FURS
Made to order. Reasonable prices.
41 WEST 57TH, N. Y. C., PL. 8-3096

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St Ed. 4-8395

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

NEW DORP

Mary Lane Shop
Dresses—Hats—Coats
Barbizon Slips
Hosiery
149 New Dorp Lane Don Hills 6-0032

PORT RICHMOND

R. C. VanName INC.
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Imperial Wallpaper
41 Richmond Ave. Phone Gib. 2-6220
Branches: 1234 Castleton Ave., W. B.—Bay and Canal St., Stapleton—Amboy and Gifford Lane, G. K.

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Parker VACUMATIC
Tel. 2-5885 126 Falls Street

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

Morré's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

TEL. PELHAM 8-2838 HERMAN GLASSER
PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

PORT CHESTER

You Can Buy Here
Bigelow, Alex. Smith and almost all the other famous carpets in all sizes.
Broadloom by the yard.
JOSEPH **TUNICK** SONS
PORT CHESTER 1800

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

Sept. Is Home Maker's Month
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
IS
THE HOME STORE
The connection, of course, is obvious. What better place to shop for the things you need to make your home comfortable and cozy?
LUCKEY'S, POUGHKEEPSIE

Fresh Fruits Are in Season
You'll enjoy them in our
Delicious Pies
AND PASTRIES
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3583

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street Phone 5399 BEACON No. Cedar St. Phone 197

September! Wallace's!
Casual Coats
The Coat you wear the most!
WALLACE CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
WE ARE NOW READY WITH NEW FALL STYLES
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

I Create My Own Designs
SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
FURS
96-11 Springfield Blvd. Queens Village MI-7-0527

RICHMOND HILL

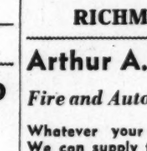
Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel,
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555
VIRGINIA 7-5656

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish

ANNA'S BEAUTY PARLOR
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics Permanent Waving
8548 118th Street Vir. 7-0263

★LIPSCHUTZ★
Stationers
Books
Typewriter Repairs and Rentals
Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

COAT SALE
100% wool fabrics richly trimmed with selected furs. Styled to fit your individuality.
Cohen's Fur Shop
Jamaica Avenue, corner 104th Street

NEW! FLOATING SOAP


JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 JAMAICA AV.

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Home Furnishings
POSNER'S
SIDE HEMMED HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES 49c
On Your Roller up to 31 Inches
FREE DELIVERY
115-06 JAMAICA AVENUE
Richmond Hill, L. I. CLeveland 3-6078

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5152, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

A. Dahmen

Flowers for All Occasions
Vir. 9-0497
115-14 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons
Haberdashers — Hatters to Well Dressed Men
Jarman Shoes Sportswear
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmet
Virginia 7-1380

HARRY MALONE HABERDASHER
Manhattan Shirts
Reis and Munsing Underwear
Fownes Gloves
80-27 Jamaica Avenue
(Opposite Leader Observer)

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
Rochester New York
STONE 7384

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

WEEKS HOUSE
Grace Howe Weeks
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

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JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

CHARLES W. GRABAU
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 Sunrise Highway
Telephone Rockville Centre 413

FRONT STREET BAKE SHOP
Formerly Kaiser's
See Baking Done on the Premises
Front St., opp. Station RVC 1199

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1191, Scarsdale 9760
Mamaroneck 2640
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

MARGARET TITCOMB
Sportswear
Quality—Distinctiveness—Low Price
TOWER CIRCLE Scarsdale 3742

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 994

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
for
CHILDREN'S WEAR

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Exclusive—Yes
Expensive—No
Léon
Ladies' Hairdresser
625 State St. Parking Lot Tel. 4-2831

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

ST. ALBANS

SCHOOL DAYS
Featuring all the Newest School and Fall Fashions for Young Folks
The
Kiddy Town Shop
All Sales Unconditionally Guaranteed
188-37 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O'MALLEYS'
HOTEL SYRACUSE
Fashions for Women and Misses
Beautiful Fall Styles at Economical Prices

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

Henry P. Hallenbeck, Inc.
GROCERIES and MEATS
Dependable Service Always
239-43 South Ave. Tel. 5-3151—5-3154
We Deliver

WM. KUHN & SONS
Meats
Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs
Monarch Canned Goods
1010 South State St., Cor. Jackson
Telephones: 2-8227—2-8228

JOHN HAND
"The Rug Man"
Charge accounts invited
330 S. Warren St. 38191

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

VICTORY FASHIONS!
Beauty—Simplicity—Durability—these are the precious qualities a woman treasures in her wardrobe! Our "Victory" fashions are designed to meet the new tempo of life . . . destined to Win Satisfying Compliments!
THE NEW BOSTON STORE
THE LINEN SHOPPE
B. A. TEFFT
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
324 Square Street

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Pittsburgh Paints
Smooth as Glass
Pittsburgh Wallhide line consists of 16 colors approved by Colonial Williamsburg PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS, STAINS AND CLEAN-UP AIDS FOR EVERY JOB
Call
Gurley-Comstock Corp.
14 Elizabeth Street Tel. 4-5175

INSURANCE
Fire and Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 628 EAGLE ST

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street, Tel. 4-5139

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175
Style Moderate Price Quality

IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CLOTHES GIRLS AND BOYS WANT FOR BACK TO SCHOOL
Stone's
199 MAIN STREET
Hardware Lighting Fixtures
Paints and Varnishes Linoleums
Housewares Wallpaper, etc., at

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO.
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE, LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Meyer Gordon, Inc.
DIAMONDS—JEWELRY—GIFTS
116 Mamaroneck Avenue
In White Plains Since 1904
Tel. White Plains 2839

GRO-TRED SHOES
Correctly designed footwear for boys and girls of all ages. 3.25 to $5.50
D. J. Murphy
IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
SPECIALIZED SERVICE
CAMP
Agency for Camp Corsets
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains 6331 6330
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
135 East Post Rd. W. P. 2420

CHARLES THE HATTER
Would like to present you with his Fall models from $2.95. Hats made from your own fur.
It's Worth While to Restyle Your Old Hat
208 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opposite Christian Science church

Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Poulding Ave. Phone 8810

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-4540
52 Lawrence Street

Dr. Roberts
(Air Conditioning)
Done by Male Operators Only
Experts in Permanent Waving
47 Main Street Tel. YON. 3-0135
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

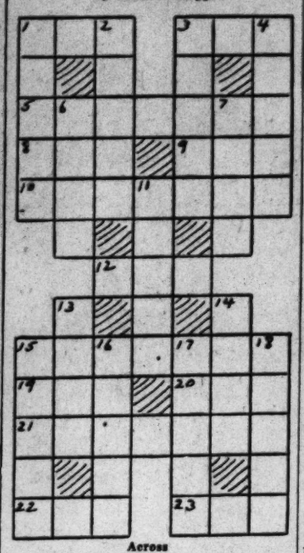
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In "The Walrus and the Carpenter," the sun was shining with all his might on what?
5—What creature "loves fish, but does not like to wet her paws"?
8—What hero of stage and screen was born in Prague, in 1906?
9—Sindbad was cast on island inhabited by giants, each having but one what?
10—To be indebted to.
12—What is a lamantin?
13—In Tennyson's poem, one who wishes mother to wake and call her early, is to be Queen of what?
15—What city in Pennsylvania is oldest in the State?
19—Possessed.
20—Epoch.
21—What country is so enchanting in "Home Thoughts From Abroad"?
22—What is a varying weight of India?
23—How many stanzas in a sestina?

Down

1—What is second largest city in Oregon?
2—What Tennyson hero is "a rough sailor's lad"?
3—What great French landscape painter studied art against wishes of his family?
4—How many rodents ran after the farmer's wife?
6—What is a nestling or unfledged bird?
7—What is a kind of wide-mouthed pitcher?
11—What Massachusetts town was named for an American patriot?
13—Jimmy is known as Number 2 son of what fictional detective?
14—The bear is heraldic emblem of what European city?
15—Castling occurs in what game?
16—What was first name of Wallace, prolific writer of mystery and detective stories?
17—In Tennyson's poem, what "rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes"?
18—What is any root of a cranial or spinal nerve?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Wide World Features

Argentina will issue a new commemorative on the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America October 12, Columbus' birthday.

The stamp will be a 15-centavo value, which is the value used in ordinary correspondence between the American republics. A total of 2,000,000 stamps of this commemorative issue will be circulated. This is a smaller total than Argentina has been bringing out recently.

The issue will be printed in the Casa de Moneda (government mint) as usual.

* * *

New stamps of the present regular series in Argentina went into circulation August 20. Only change is swapping the vignettes on the face of the 15- and 25-centavo numbers.

* * *

An unexplained oddity of the printing of the recent 5-centavo commemorative honoring Educator Jose Manuel Estrada by the Argentine postoffice is the fact that sheets 19 by 8 contain 150 stamps each and two dummies occupying stamp spaces. The dummies are drawings of a medallion and have no face value although collectors have paired off the two which were printed next to each other in a bracket of other stamps. As a result of the printing contrary to the customary sheet of 10 by 20 for 200 or 10 by 15 for 150, "dummies" occupied the space which ordinarily would be filled by 266,666 stamps in the issue of 20,000,000.

* * *

The Belgian Congo has issued a set of 39 stamps. About half are inscribed "Congo Belge-Belgisch Congo" and about half "Belgisch Congo-Congo Belge." A design of three palm trees and native huts is used on the following values: 5-c carmine, 10-c olive, 15-c red-brown, 20-c blue, 25-c red-violet, 35-c ultramarine, 50-c green and 60-c brown. The 75-c shows a Mangbetu woman on violet and black stamp; same design is on a 1-franc brown and black and on a 1.25-franc red and black. A crouching leopard is used in the design of the 1.75-f black-brown, the 2-f bistre and the 2.50-f carmine. A native soldier is keynote of the design of the 3.50-f green; 5-f orange, 6-f blue, 7-f black and 10-f brown. An okapi is on the 20-f violet and black stamp.

* * *

A smaller size Union of South Africa stamp in the 1½-penny value is the first to be issued in smaller size to conserve paper and other materials used in stamp printing in that country. In making the stamp smaller, the design eliminates the planes which were on the original larger stamp and leaves a modified portrait of Captain Bob Kershaw. The small stamps are expected to be arranged alternately in English and Afrikaans as previous issues.

Glass for Springs

Glass springs, used in recording instruments which are subject to corrosive contacts, will bear light loads and, unlike most metals, don't show fatigue.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Any Birds Have Feathers Whose Colors "Run" in the Rain?

The African continent may boast of being the exclusive home of a most remarkable family of birds, the touracos, or plantain-eaters. These birds, which vary in size from about that of a crow to giant species approaching the size of a peacock, are unique on three different counts.

First, they are the only birds whose feathers actually contain green pigment. There are many birds, of course, whose feather jackets look green, but in all except the touraco, the green color is due to the structure of the feathers (prismatic cells causing white light to be refracted, bringing out the green rays it contains) not to any pigment or green-colored substance in the body of the feathers.

Second, they are the only known living creatures capable of manufacturing a metallic element by body chemistry. The flight-feathers contain a unique pigment called turacin, which contains nearly 6 per cent copper. Being shy, treetop-dwelling birds that feed practically exclusively on fruits, for the eating of which they are provided with large and peculiarly formed beaks, they do not obtain the copper from the soil. Indeed, captive touracos have continued to evolve turacin with its copper content year after year where not an iota of mineral matter was obtainable by the birds.

Third, the bright red pigment, turacin, is not proof against "running" when wet, but instead dissolves in water like a low-quality dye. Indeed, a drenching tropical downpour actually rinses off the color from their feathers, leaving only a pinkish white. This blanching, however, does not prove permanent, for when the sun's bright rays again beat down on their forest home the touraco's color gradually returns and before long he is again bedecked in rich-hued feathered finery.—W. P. Keasbey.

TOURACO OR PLANTAIN-EATER

In Lighter Vein

Thinking Out Loud

Who remembers way back to the days when at least you got a few packages of seeds for your tax money.—Rays of Sunshine.

Experienced

"So your husband is one of the big guns of industry?"

"Yes, he's been fired seven times."—The Anode

Wrinkled

"Stand up, soldier!"

"I am, sir, it's the uniform that makes you think I'm sitting down."—Columbia Jester.

Consoling Factor

Accepted Suitor: "I know I'm not much to look at."

His Candid Fiancee: "Well, you'll be at work all day."—The Radiator.

London Opinion

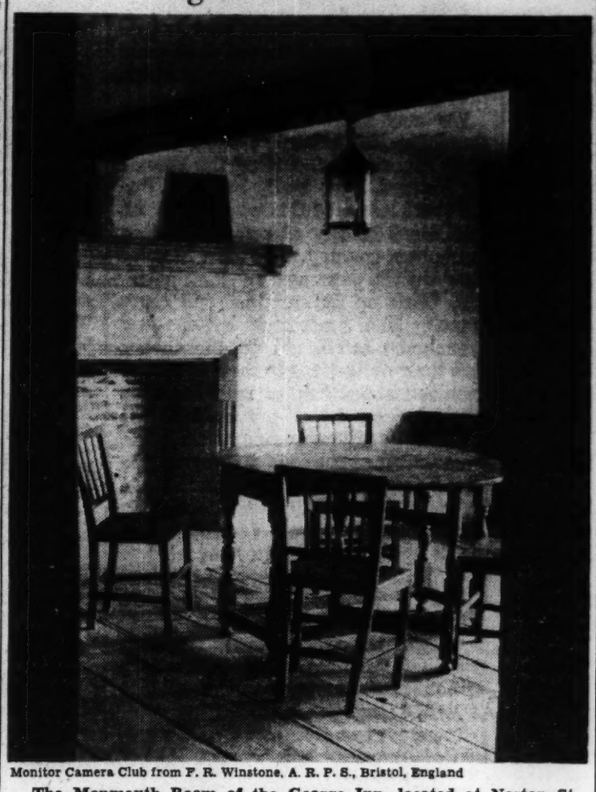
Force of Example

Daily Quotation

Resolve to be thyself: and know, that he
Who finds himself, loses his misery.

MATTHEW ARNOLD

England's Oldest Inn



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

The Monmouth Room of the George Inn, located at Norton St. Philip. The inn has had a continuous license since 1397. Its list of famous guests includes Samuel Pepys.

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: A survey shows that forty million people live within a 350-mile radius of Manhattan. We've often wondered why the place has so little privacy.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Don't times change? Who would have ever thought that the railroads would have more passengers than they could accommodate?

"Quiet, Please!"

Kansas City, Mo.

The "all out" in our war effort means children, too, maintains eight-year-old Irving Philgreen, of this city. He saw an opportunity to help practically and seized it.

His next-door neighbor is employed at the Sunflower Ordnance plant near De Sota, Kan., on the midnight shift.

Irving is a popular little fellow, but when 12 children collected on his front porch he was keenly aware that a war-worker's sleep time was being disturbed. He proposed that they go for a walk, which removed the noise of their youthful chatter.

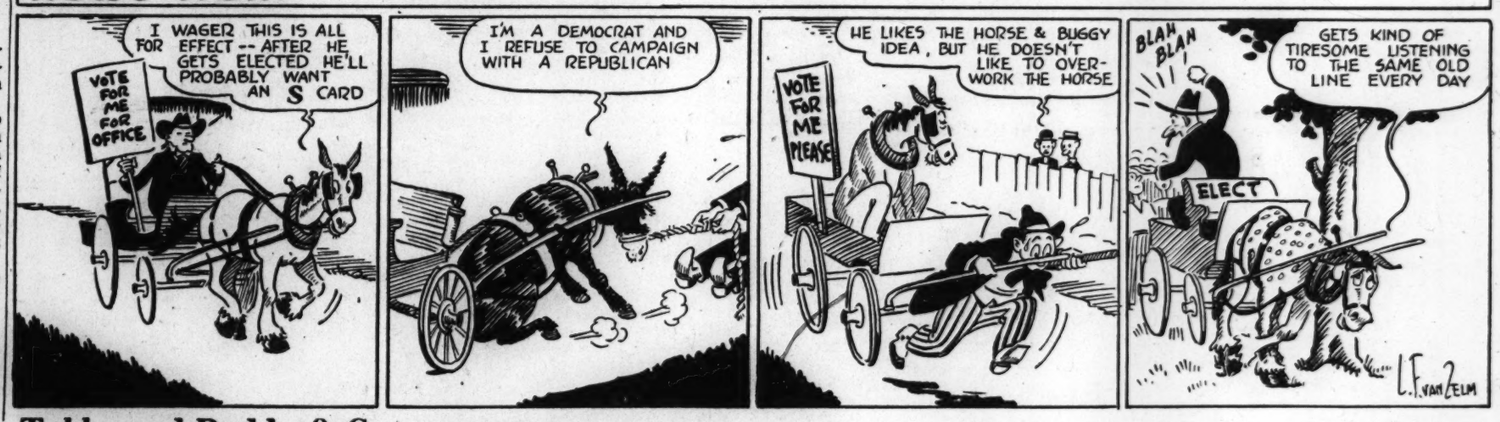
When he returned he carefully printed a small sign with this message, "Quiet, a Defense Worker Sleeping." He now marches up and down in front of his neighbor's house thus picketing against noise, and he finds his young friends sympathetic and co-operative.

He explains his point of view in these words, "Sure, if I can't be a soldier, I can help those working for the Government."

Oil Meters

Tenants will pay for their fuel oil in the same manner as they pay for gas and electricity through the use of a new oil meter. . . . This type will be installed in the National Housing Administration project at Alexandria, Va., measuring the flow of oil to individual houses through the system of pipelines supplying fuel from large, centrally located tanks. Large savings in critical materials and in oil are claimed for the system.—Business Week.

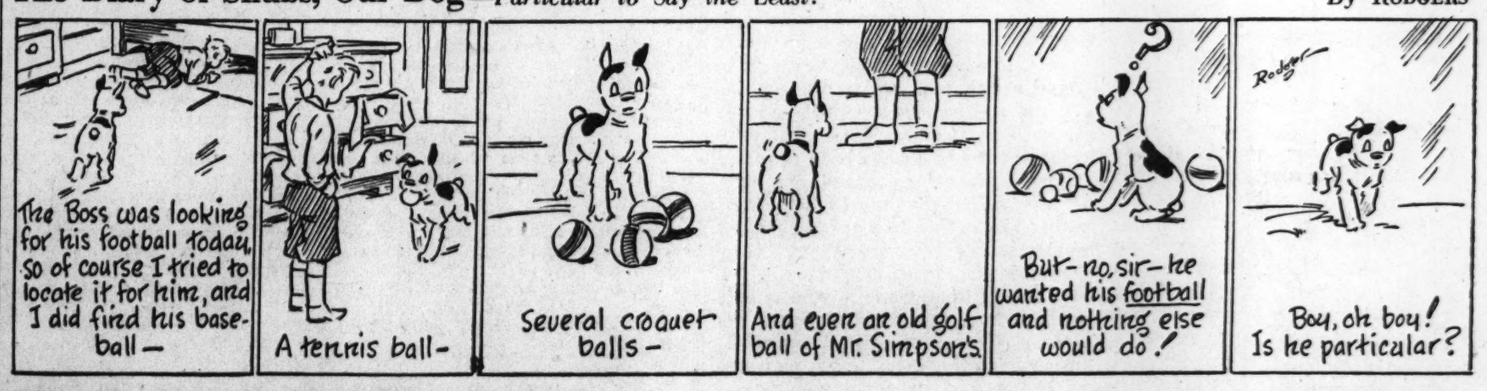
NEWS ITEM— THIS YEAR SOME OFFICE-SEEKERS ARE CAMPAIGNING FROM THE HIND END OF A HORSE-DRAWN BUGGY.


I WAGER THIS IS ALL FOR EFFECT -- AFTER HE GETS ELECTED HE'LL PROBABLY WANT AN S CARD
VOTE FOR ME FOR OFFICE
I'M A DEMOCRAT AND I REFUSE TO CAMPAIGN WITH A REPUBLICAN
HE LIKES THE HORSE & BUGGY IDEA, BUT HE DOESN'T LIKE TO OVER-WORK THE HORSE
VOTE FOR ME PLEASE
BLAH BLAH
GETS KIND OF TIRESOME LISTENING TO THE SAME OLD LINE EVERY DAY
ELECT
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strolling Through a Pasture* — By LE PELLEY

HOW DO YOU LIKE SCHOOL, NOW THAT YOU'VE STARTED?
OH... ALL RIGHT- FINE...
ONE HAS TO GO TO SCHOOL TO LEARN THINGS
YES, SIR! YOU LEARN EVERY-THING IN SCHOOL --
MOO?
YOU LEARN A LOT OF THINGS OUT OF SCHOOL, TOO !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Particular to Say the Least!* — By RODGERS


The Boss was looking for his football today, so of course I tried to locate it for him, and I did find his base-ball—
A tennis ball-
Several croquet balls-
And even an old golf ball of Mr. Simpson's
But- no, sir- he wanted his football and nothing else would do!
Boy, oh boy! Is he particular?

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Fat Job* — By THE HAGERS

"You found a mine, so I was told," Said Lilly. "Was it tin or gold?"
"Our mine was dangerous. You see, 'Twas filled," I quacked, "with TNT.
What have you in your haversack? Are you, perchance, a Drakeville WAAC?"
"This information I'll release: I'm warden here in charge of grease."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The War of Interdependence

Americans fought the War of Independence because they wanted to be independent. But they, and the other United Nations, are fighting this war not because they want to be but because they are interdependent and did not recognize the fact in time to act on it in such a way as to preserve peace.

That is the fundamental fact about this war. America's part in it did not begin at Pearl Harbor. It is accurate even to say that the chief menace to the United States resided not in Tokyo in 1941 but in Berlin as early as 1933.

Why did not Americans and Britons and Frenchmen and others remove the common threat to their liberties? One reason is that many of them did not understand what was taking place in the world, just as some still do not understand what took place.

Well, say some, we have all learned our lessons:

We have seen that this kind of thinking permits aggressors a free hand, and that aggressors are everybody's enemies.

We have realized at last that peace of one country is not secure unless all countries can have peace.

We have even awakened to the fact that the defense of one free country in war is linked to the defense of all. We understand now the American-British-French sea strategy which enabled these countries and all others that so desired to live in freedom and peace.

We are aware that the combined power of free peoples constituted a sort of collective security and enabled them all to enjoy maximum protection at minimum expense.

But have we all learned these things?

Westbrook Pegler says we have not. In a syndicated column just published he declares that a considerable section of American opinion believes "that this is a simple, primitive struggle to destroy an enemy who started it with a treacherous attack on American soil." It is fairly clear that Mr. Pegler shares this view. He says: "Up to now Americans have always believed that their own country was the only one to which they owed an obligation."

We may leave that too simplified statement to historians who know what Americans, including the Founding Fathers, have really believed. For the great lesson of this war is that the fulfillment of any citizen's obligation to his own country requires a broader view than is expressed by the Peglerism, "Pick up our marbles and come home." Had Americans, Britons and Frenchmen acted, not on the theory that their obligations to their countries excluded obligations to mankind as a whole but on the oft-proven fact that the two obligations are inextricable one from the other, the sons of these nations would not now be called upon to wage "primitive struggle."

In a broadcast from London a few nights ago a commentator objected to statements that Britain could have done nothing without American aid. He pointed out that Britain could not, however, win the war without America, and that America could not win it without Britain. It was, he said, a "war of interdependence."

There was once a considerable section of American opinion that did not appreciate the full significance of the War of Independence just as today there are some who do not appreciate the significance of the war of interdependence. But it is as that sort of war that the struggle must be won, and Americans who would not have their boys fight it all over again will insist that the fact of interdependence be recognized when victory is transformed into peace.

Red Flannels Again?

Remember when the Monday washing had color and substance? Modern washings are reasonably colorful, but for some years they have lacked that authority and stability that draped the clotheslines when suits of long, red woolens flapped in the winter winds.

A speaker at the recent convention of American Heating and Ventilating Engineers said that long ones would counteract a 10-to-15-degree drop in room temperatures. There are those, of the more conservative school, who have insisted during recent years that the modern methods and styles of—er, well, winter sub-surface protection, were entirely inadequate for the clime of the north temperate belt.

Has it never been technically explained why the red color was a favorite for winter wear? Perhaps it was just a style. And styles are one of the more profound mysteries of mankind's mores. One doesn't logically question a style; one may ponder, but he accepts. Long red ones swinging in wintry blasts will remind us of the friendly parlor burner and flannel-wrapped bricks and smooth stones that warmed the feather bed in that—br-r-r chilly room upstairs.

"Lo" Is a Real American

Not long go it was in the news that the chiefs of the Iroquois Confederation—remnant of the Six Nations that once ruled the territory between the Mississippi and the Atlantic—had declared war against Germany, Italy, and Japan. Their declaration said that "this merciless slaughter of mankind upon the part of these enemies of free peoples can be no longer tolerated." To casual readers this may have seemed like a picturesque gesture; actually it was a symbol of Indian reaction throughout the country. Within their tribes the earlier inhabitants had been democratic, and since 1924 the Indians have been legal citizens of the United States.

As the count now goes at the Office of Indian Affairs something over 99 per cent of all Indians of eligible age have registered for selective service. Many of the Navajos brought their rifles when they registered, thinking that registration meant an immediate use for them. Blackfeet Indians in Montana held registration unnecessary because every good fighting man would voluntarily enlist. In some reservations half the male inhabitants have enlisted, and Army officials have commented that if voluntary enlistment from the entire population was in like proportion there would be no need of conscription.

In Oregon the Klamaths have set up a school to train Indians for war work. At San Diego an all-Indian platoon in the Marine Corps is in training. A Sioux Indian was among the Rangers in the raid on Dieppe. Indians are working in war plants and shipping yards; individual Indian investment in War Bonds has reached a high figure, and several reservations have contributed from their tribal funds to help finance the war. The record supports the opinion of Senator Clark of Idaho that Indian participation in the war is "an inspiration to patriotic Americans everywhere."

Votes for Soldiers

"The next thing will be to abolish the Congress of the United States." The alarm of Representative Rankin over adoption of the bill to permit absentee voting by men in the armed services will hardly be shared by most Americans. The House of Representatives voted by a decisive 247 to 53 to accept the changes made in the measure by the Senate.

Doubtless at least an equal proportion of citizens will applaud the action as simple justice and a move toward effective democracy. They will hardly consider any great harm has been done in setting aside for the soldiers' benefit and for the duration certain poll-tax requirements of eight Southern States. Yet those who opposed the plan had some ground. The Constitution provides that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives" shall be determined by the States. However, Congress can also "make or alter such regulations."

Manifestly the tendency toward centralization of government in recent years disturbs many Americans who have no sympathy with those who would use the poll tax to disfranchise Negroes and poor whites in the South. At the same time the spirit of American government has always been to make such adjustments as changed conditions require, and to bar the soldiers from voting would tend to weaken effective representative government more than does this emergency enactment.

It is wise to be watchful and to halt quickly movements which would destroy the fundamentals of American liberty, but the Constitution can also be endangered by those who would make it a strait jacket, seeing in any change a move to "abolish Congress." A rule of reason, based on common sense and an accurate judgment of actual conditions and alternatives is required.

The Lady Next Door, collecting "junk" to aid in the war effort, remembered that the New York World's Fair—that synthetic World of Tomorrow—was built on a dump heap. Then it occurred to her that she was helping to build a real World of Tomorrow with materials which normally would be consigned to the rubbish pile.

The Bookshelf

The Home Front in Germany

A fine looking, fat apple with a tight, red, shining skin, but rotten in the core—that is the figure Howard K. Smith uses to describe his impression of Germany in the third year of war. "The strong, polished hull," he writes, "is the Army and the Gestapo—a very strong cover. The rotten inside is the whole fabric of Nazi society."

Mr. Smith's LAST TRAIN FROM BERLIN (New York: Knopf. $2.75) is a catalogue of facts showing the steep decline in home front morale which began in October, 1941, when the Germans realized that Hitler's claims of decisive victories in the East were false and that the end of the war was not in sight.

At the same time crippling blows fell on them from different directions. Between June and October, 1941, food became scarcer by the day. Even potatoes, until then the unrationed staple food, disappeared for weeks together. Food whose quantity was not reduced lost in quality through dilution with worthless and sometimes noxious ingredients. Soap, cosmetics, clothing, shoes vanished from the stores. The transportation system in the big cities broke down. Stoppage of the building industry caused a severe housing shortage in Berlin and the industrial centers. Lack of raw materials and of skilled artisans made it impossible to keep elevators, plumbing and heating installations in working order.

Conditions grew so bad that the Nazi leaders feared serious explosions. Hitler, in two speeches which were never fully reported abroad, threatened to strike "lightning-like" at internal foes. Himmler doubled the size of the S. S. and garrisoned forces all over the residential districts of Berlin.

Yet the German people did not revolt. And, as Mr. Smith sees it, they hardly will revolt. Though he estimates that only 5 per cent of the Germans are convinced Nazis, he doubts that they will turn against Hitler because they are fearful of what may befall if they do not win the war the Nazis have got them into.

The author contends that both the war aims and the propaganda of the United Nations are too hazy. They don't show the Germans clearly enough the alternative to Naziism. In the last analysis it is therefore not the "shining hull" but our own attitude which hinders the Third Reich from falling asunder.

It was fortunate that the 27-year-old United Press and C.B.S. correspondent Howard K. Smith caught the last train from Berlin on Dec. 7, 1941, and was able to write down without delay every bit of information which in the previous two years the Berlin censors had blue-penciled.

E. S. P.

Our Readers Say—

What Shall Boys of Eighteen Do Educationally?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In these times I frequently get letters the content of which is somewhat as follows:

> I am a boy 18 years of age. I have finished a high school course and it was the original intention of my parents to send me to a college preparatory school for a year so that I would be well prepared for college work. I was in full agreement with this plan and had looked forward to taking full advantage of it. Now that I am to be drafted at some time in the next year I can see little or no sense in starting on the college preparatory course as intended. What can you suggest that I do in this situation?

This is also the pattern of numerous conversations with parents of boys of 18 or 19.

I do not pretend to know the correct or the best answer to the question raised. It does, however, prompt other questions. For example, are we or are we not going to need many adults in the years ahead with minds sufficiently well trained to solve the difficult problems that are certain to present themselves for solution? From whence will come these greatly needed abilities? Will they or will they not develop largely in college-trained men and women? Are not those people of tomorrow the youth of today who should be allowed to continue in their college-preparatory training if they have proved themselves entitled to it? As graduates leave higher educational institutions to take their places as active participants in industry and business and in other essential fields, is the source of supply as represented by those preparing for college to be allowed to dry up? I can't believe that it will be so.

Why then should boys of 18 change educational plans involving entrance to college at this time? Why cross bridges before coming to them? Why sit around wasting time and forming lazy mental habits waiting for—what? Why not take full advantage of every possible educational opportunity? Who can tell what may come of it? Who can tell definitely at this time whether or not the plans of 18-year-old boys who are of college caliber are to be disrupted?

What to do? I can find only one answer to the question. Keep on packing in under one's hat all of the educational training that one can until the "call" comes. Nothing will be lost, much may be gained. Stay in school.

CHARLES H. SAMPSON
Headmaster, Huntington School
Boston

Bathing at Daytona Beach

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I know you will wish to correct the erroneous statement which appeared in an editorial recently. The statement referred to is, "Oil has ruined Daytona Beach's beautiful beach, where motor speed records once were made."

Here are the true facts: Daytona Beach's beautiful beach was somewhat spoiled by tar and oil in the beginning of the summer, for a matter of a few weeks only. For the last two and a half months our beach has been as beautiful as ever, and bathing in its clear warm waters has been thoroughly enjoyed both by tourists and residents.

RUBY Y. COWDEN
Daytona Beach, Fla.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Thorny Spot

Ambulo

For several weeks past I have been walking into town each morning instead of taking the street-car, as I used to do. It takes me just a little over half an hour when I don't do too much stopping and staring—not much longer than the street-car takes to cover the same distance when traffic is heavy.

The walk back is a bit longer, being uphill most of the way. But I love it, every inch. There is so much to see when I am in the mood for seeing. And when I want to think or merely muse, the way before me is carpeted with intriguing thoughts and I move forward eagerly to roll them up for storing. At such times my step betrays the measured meter of my thoughts; you could scan my mood in my gait, I believe, if you were minded to.

In addition to the personal profit, there is a feeling that I am in a measure helping the war effort. My absence will make room for one more.

The pleasures of walking are part of the fine heritage of a farm boy, and I shall have no need to learn to enjoy them. Our farm was two and a half miles by road from the high school in town, and horses on a farm have far more important things to do than tote to school a lad with two good legs.

It was while walking to school that I learned my Latin declensions and conjugations. *Agricola—agricolae—agricolae—agricolam—agricola. . . .* Over the dirt road I trudged happily, singing aloud; for there was none to hear. *Agricolae—agricolarum—agricolis—agricolas—agricolis.* What finer word for a juvenile agriculturist to decline while swinging along a country road?

Then came *terra—terrae—terrae—terram—terra.* Another fine word for a farm boy who loved to feel his feet sink into the rich plowed land. Then followed quickly *frater* and *amicus.* Brother and friend. Wonderful words in any language.

Soon I was bounding to school and back to the chanted tune of the conjugations. *Amo—amas amat. . . .* I love; you love; he loves. I wonder if it is significant that love is the favorite word in any language to teacher and pupil alike. *Ambulo—ambulas—ambulat. . . .* A jolly singing word. *Ambulamus—ambulatis—ambulant.* We walk; you walk; they walk. A friendly round-sounding word.

For those who in the auto-less days which seem to be in the offing will have to learn to like walking, I should like to recommend a mental musical accompaniment: a radio song heard before leaving the house, a stirring patriotic march, a gay but gentle song of love—any of these will set the time for your thoughts, which will in turn fix the tempo of your walking. It is one way of turning a chore into a sport, if walking is a chore to you.

Walking is another of the good things which is coming back to us in the guise of sacrifice. Actually we shall find it to be a blessing, too good ever to lose again. *Ambulabo—ambulabis—ambulabit—ambulabimus . . .* I shall walk; you will walk; he will walk; we shall walk—all of us, and we shall find walking good.

C. F. LANCE

British Action in Madagascar

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Events in Madagascar are seen here as bound to have a profound influence on the lives of the peoples of South and East Africa who have hitherto been spared the horrors of total war. The weakly-defended territory of Portuguese East Africa, which has been a hunting ground for Axis spies and intriguers ever since the outbreak of hostilities, should not be excluded.

American naval victories of the Coral Sea and off Midway Island coupled with the British occupation of the powerful Vichy naval base of Diego Suarez thrust the Japanese threat into the immediate background.

The history of Diego Suarez as a naval base goes back to 1899 when war between Britain and France seemed inevitable. The French Government decided to convert this natural harbor into a first-class naval base.

The work of constructing fortifications and of planning defenses was placed in the hands of engineer Colonel Joffre, of Timbuktu fame. As the deep-water anchorages are somewhat exposed, the French built a basin for the use of submarines and torpedo craft. They also constructed a large graving dock capable of accommodating vessels up to 7,500 tons or similar in size to the three powerful cruisers, Montcalm, Georges Leygues and Gloire, which as a squadron made the homeward voyage from Kam Ranh, the French naval base in Indo-China to the Mediterranean in 1938.

Diego Suarez crouched menacingly astride the United Nations lines of communication from the United States to East Africa and the Middle East, and from the Middle East to South Africa, to India, Australia and New Zealand. From Port Nievre, former headquarters of French naval forces in the Indian Ocean, a hostile battle or cruiser squadron would have all it required; a well-protected harbor whose defenses included many batteries of the famous French 75s; concrete block houses and well-concealed machine-gun nests; well-planned air fields for dive bombers, reconnaissance and other aircraft, a submarine basin, torpedo and marine workshops, repair shops and a graving dock for medium-sized warships, the only one on the east coast of Africa except Durban.

A Japanese occupation of such a vital point would undoubtedly have completely upset Allied strategy and there is reason for believing that had the Japanese instead of the British appeared off the island they would, in the name of "joint defense," have been granted free entry.

As a matter of fact, Lieutenant General Groener, one-time A. D. C. to Field Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch, did come to Madagascar for a "health trip" about a year ago. It was said he carried a letter of introduction to the Governor-General of the island from Admiral Darlan. Groener's departure coincided with the arrival of a Japanese naval and military mission headed by Capt. Hasaki Tsuguru, chief of the Japanese Naval Intelligence Service, and Maj. Hioki Tongo, a military spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office. We are not told whether they were on a "health trip" too.

ETHEL V. KELSON
Mombasa, Kenya Colony

The Wide Horizon

What We Must Preserve

By José Vasconcelos

MEXICO, D. F.

The writer of the following article, translated from the Mexican magazine, Todo, by the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, was for years an opponent of the United States in its relations with Mexico. With the advent of the war, he has seen a change in the United States attitude and has been articulate on the United Nations side since Mexico entered the war.

War is a great destroyer; and a more brutal and destructive war has never been waged on the face of our planet. The second World War, more than any other previous war, day after day destroys fortifications, warships, transports, homes, cities, works of art, harvests, manufactures, and men themselves. And yet in spite of all this the damage now being done can be repaired in one or two generations after the war. After our first World War had practically annihilated the world's merchant marine, new ships, more powerful, bigger, and more luxurious than ever were again plowing the oceans but a few years after Versailles. France lost entire cities in the Western Front, but new cities and towns were built in the first few years of peace. Indeed, all damaged material wealth can be recovered.

But there is an aspect of war more harmful than all material losses combined, and this is the hate it sows for the future, and its destruction of the moral values and the clear thinking which form the basis of human society.

* * *

If war were no more than the struggle of the strong for world power, it would not cause the damage it does. . . . War corrupts the conqueror and demoralizes the vanquished. The damage is really the spiritual poverty which becomes universal.

The question now to be asked is: Does this line of reasoning lead us to pacifist conclusions? It cannot. From history we learn that from Sparta to the present day, national existence is something to be fought for unceasingly. And it is evident that a nation can defend its national existence more vigorously if it has moral values to guard than a nation which has none.

Virtue and strength, for the Greek, were synonymous. This concept is still true today, and will always be true—not because strength is virtue, but because virtue is strength, right is might.

Within the realm of the military, it is obvious that the strongest army will not only need machines, but it will also need creative men, and as such, men of virtue. What are the virtues which are the secret of success, the wealth of just nations, the pride of strong peoples, and the moral strength of real men?

It is a truism that the good soldier must be healthy, strong, courageous and disciplined, his character moulded in honor. A good army is not one which is made up of mere recruits, but one in which every man feels in his heart the justice of his cause.

Even the most ignorant soldier's courage is steeled when he knows that he is fighting for the defense of his own country, for the safety of his family and his goods. And now, as in other great ages of history, the concepts of beauty, truth, and justice are in danger.

* * *

These values of which we speak are so much a part of our upbringing that to put them in black and white is almost to cheapen them. But it must not be forgotten that the civilization we have built up today—now so grievously threatened—could not have been achieved had the peoples of the world not striven toward the ideals set by them. The protection of the weak instead of their extermination or exploitation; due regard for the life, dignity and property of one's fellow man; not just a cold respect for our neighbor, but love for him; law, loyalty in our dealings with our fellows; a courtesy which goes beyond the mere forms of the polite; the moral equality of man and woman; freedom to use our minds and imaginations as we will; that sense of decency that forbids men to accept what they have not truly earned—these commonplaces are the secret of our civilization. The challenge which we face is aimed directly at them. Nations which strive toward the achievement of justice, which reject the temptations of imperialism; societies which guarantee the rights of the family and the individual; codes of international law that seek universal harmony; these are the things we must guard when the peace comes and during the war itself.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months.... $6.00 — One month.... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.